The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 147. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1877. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SECOND EDITION

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Solving the Presidential Question.

How the Electoral Vote is to be Counted.

THE REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

A Bill to Settle all Disputed Points.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1877.

SENATE.

The Presidential Question.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the special committee appointed to devise means for counting the electoral vote, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees, with one exception. The committee would desire to take the bill up at the earliest possible day. Probably on Saturday, but certainly on Monday next, he would press it to final consideration. The committee was of the opinion that the measure they recommended was not what could be called a compromise, but it was a measure of justice in aid of Constitutional government. No one would have the right to say that anybody's views had been surrendered in any respect.

The following is the full

Report of the Committee:

We considered the subject named in said resolutions, and have had a full and free conference with each other thereon, and now report the accompanying bill and recommend its passage. We have applied the utmost practicable study and deliberation to the subject, and believe that the bill now reported is the best attainable disposition of the different problems and disputed theories arising out of the late election. It must be obvious to every person conversant with the history of the country and with the formation and interpretation of the Constitution that a wide diversity of views and opinions touching the subject not wholly coincident with the bias or wishes of members of the political parties would probably exist. We have in this state of affairs chosen, therefore, not to deal with abstract questions save so far as they are necessarily involved in the legislation proposed. It is, of course, plain that the provisions of the bill implies that in our opinion legislation may be had on the subject in accordance with the Constitution, but we think that the law proposed is inconsistent with a few of the principles and theories upon the subject. The Constitution requires that the electoral votes shall be

Counted Upon a Particular Occasion.

All will agree that the votes named in the Constitution are Constitutional votes of States, and none other, and when they have been found and identified there is nothing left to be disputed or decided. All the rest is the mere clerical work of summing up numbers, which being done, the Constitution itself declares the consequence. This bill, then, is only directed to ascertaining for the purpose and in aid of counting what are the constitutional votes of the respective States, and what ever jurisdiction exists for such purposes, the only regulation the method of conducting it. The Constitution, our great instrument and security for liberty and order, speaks in the amplest language for all such cases in whatever aspect they may be presented. It declares that the legislature shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or any department or officer thereof. The committee, therefore, think that

The Law Proposed Cannot be Justly Assailed

as unconstitutional by any one, and for this reason we think it unnecessary, whatever may be our individual views, to discuss any of the theories referred to. Our fidelity to the Constitution is observed when we find that the law we recommend is consistent with that instrument. The matter, then, being a paper for legislation, the fitness of the means proposed comes the next subject of consideration. Upon this we beg leave to submit a few brief observations. In all just governments both public and private rights must be defined and determined by the law. This is essential to the very idea of such a government, and is characteristic between a free and despotic system. However important it may be whether one citizen or another shall be Chief Magistrate for a period prescribed upon just theories of civil institutions, it is of far greater moment that the will of the people, lawfully expressed in the choice of that officer, shall be ascertained and carried into effect in a lawful way. It is time that in every operation of a government of laws, from the most trivial to the most important, there will always be a possibility that the result reached will not be the true one. The executive officer may not wisely perform his duty, the courts may not truly declare the law, and the legislative body may not enact the best laws; but in either case to resist an act of the Executive, the courts or the legislature, acting constitutionally and lawfully within their sphere, would be to set up

Anarchy in Place of Government.

We think, then, that to provide clear and lawful means of performing the great and necessary function of government in a time of much public dispute is of far greater importance than the particular advantage that any man or party may in the course of events possibly obtain. For we have still endeavored to provide such agencies of decision in the present case as shall be the most fair and impartial possible under the circumstances. Each of the branches of the Legislature and Judiciary are represented in the tribunal in equal proportions. The composition of the judicial part of the commission looks to a selection from different parts of the Republic, while it is thought to be free from any preponderance of supposable bias, and addition of a necessary constituent part of the whole commission, in order to obtain an uneven number, is left to an agency the farthest removed from prejudice of any existing attainable one. It would be difficult, if not impossible, we think, to establish a tribunal that could be less the subject of party criticisms than such a one. The principle of its constitution is so absolutely fair that we are unable to perceive how the most extreme partisan can assail it, unless he prefers to embark his wishes upon

A Stormy Sea

of unregulated procedure, hot disputes and dangerous results, that can neither be measured nor defined, rather than upon a fixed and regular course of law that assures peace and order of society, whatever party may be disappointed in its hopes. The unfortunate circumstances that no provision had been made on the subject before election has greatly added to the difficulties of the committees in dealing with it, inasmuch as many of the people of this country, members of the respective political parties, will perhaps look with jealousy upon any measure that seems to involve even the possibility of the defeat of their wishes, but it has also led the committees to feel that their members are bound by the highest duty in such a case to let no bias or party feeling stand in the way of a just, equal and peaceful measure for extricating the case from embarrassments that at present surround it.

A Speedy Determination Asked

In conclusion, we respectfully beg leave to impress upon Congress the necessity of a speedy determination upon this subject. It is impossible to estimate the material loss the country daily sustains, and powerfully tends to unsettle and paralyze business, to weaken public and private credit, and to create apprehensions in the minds of the people that disturb the peaceful tenor of their ways and happiness. It does far more. It tends to bring republican institutions into discredit, and to create doubts of the success of our form of government and of the perpetuity of the Republic. All considerations of interest, of patriotism and of justice unite in demanding of the law-making power a measure that will bring peace and prosperity to the country, and show that our Republican institutions are equal to any emergency, and in this connection we cannot refrain from an expression of our satisfaction that your committees, composed of equal numbers of opposing parties, have fortunately been able to do what has been attempted in vain heretofore, almost unanimously agree upon a plan considered by them all to be just, wise and efficient. We accordingly recommend the proposed act to the patriotic and just judgment of Congress.

W. B. PAYNE, EPPA HUNTON, ABRAM M HEWITT, WM. M. SPRINGER, GEO. W. MCCRARY, GEO. F. HOAR, GEO. WILLARD, House Committee.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS, FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN, ROSCOE CONKLING, A. G. THURMAN, T. F. BAYARD, M. W. RANSOM, Senate Committee.

Senator Morton is the only member of the committee who did not sign the report.

The Bill.

The following is the text of the bill accompanying the report:

A bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, Anno Domini 1877.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 12 o'clock ante meridian on the first Thursday in February, A. D. 1877, and the President of the Senate shall be the presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed as they are opened by the President of the Senate all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A, and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of votes as they shall appear from said certificates, and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote and the names of the persons, if any, elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, and together with a list of votes, be entered on the journals of the two Houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper, when there shall be only one return from a State, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all such objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its private decision, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in like manner submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision, and no electoral vote or votes from any State from which but one return has been received shall be objected to except on an affirmative vote of the two Houses. When the two Houses have voted they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted.

SECTION 2. That if more than one return or paper purporting to be the return from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate purporting to be certificates of electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice President in such State (unless they shall be duplicates of the same return), all such returns and papers shall be opened by him in the presence of the two Houses when met as aforesaid, and read by the tellers, and all such returns and papers shall thereupon be submitted to the judgment and decision as to which is the true and lawful electoral vote of such State to a commission constituted as follows, namely: During the session of each House on the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, 1877, each House shall by a rate cox vote appoint five of its members, who, with five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be ascertained as hereafter provided, shall constitute a commission for the decision of all questions upon or in respect of such double returns named in this section on the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, A. D. 1877, or as soon thereafter as may be. The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States now assigned to the First, Third, Eighth and Ninth circuits shall select in such manner as a majority of them shall deem fit another of the Associate Justices of said Court, which five persons shall be members of said commission, and the person longest in commission of said five Justices shall be President of said commission. The members of said commission shall respectively take and subscribe the following oath: "I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon agreeable to the constitution and laws, so help me God." Which oath shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate. When the commission shall have been thus organized, it shall not be in the power of either House to dissolve the same or to withdraw any of its members; but if any such Senator or member shall die or become physically unable to perform the duties required by this act, the fact of such death or physical inability shall be by said commission, before it shall proceed further, communicated to the Senate or House of Representatives, as the case may be, which body shall immediately and without debate proceed by a viva voce vote to fill the place so vacated, and the person so appointed shall take and subscribe to the oath herein before prescribed, and become a member of said commission, and in like manner if any of said Justices of the Supreme Court shall die or become physically incapable of performing the duties required by this act, the other of said Justice members of said commission shall immediately appoint another Justice of said court a member of said commission, and in such appointments regard shall be had to impartiality and freedom from bias sought by original appointments to said commission, who shall thereupon immediately take and subscribe to the oath herein before presented and become a member of said commission to fill the vacancy so occasioned. All the certificates and papers purporting to be the certificates of electoral votes of each State shall be opened in alphabetical order of the States, as provided in section one of this act; and when there shall be more than one such certificate or paper, as the certificates and papers from such State shall so be opened (excepting duplicates of the same return) they shall be read by the tellers, and thereupon the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely and without argument the ground thereof, and be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all such objections so made to any certificate, vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, all such certificates, votes and papers so objected to, and all papers accompanying the same, together with such objections, shall be submitted to said commission, which shall proceed to consider the same with the same power, if any, now possessed by the two Houses acting separately or together, and by a majority of the votes decide whether any and what vote from such State are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such State, and may therein take into review such petitions, depositions and other papers, if any, as shall by the Constitution and now existing law be competent and pertinent in such consideration, which decision shall be made in writing, stating briefly the ground thereof, and signed by the members of said commission agreeing therein, whereupon the two Houses shall again meet, and such decision shall be read and entered in the journal of each House, and the counting of votes shall proceed in conformity therewith, unless upon objection made thereto in writing by at least five Senators and five members of the House of Representatives the two Houses shall separately concur in ordering otherwise, in which case such concurrent order shall govern. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been generally disposed of.

SEC. 3. That while the two houses shall be in meeting as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed and no questions shall be put by the presiding officer except to either House, or a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 4. That when the two Houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or upon objection to a report of said commission, or other question arising under this act, each Senator and Representative may speak on such objection or question ten minutes, and not oftener than once; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of each House to put the main question without further debate.

SEC. 5. That at such joint meeting of the two Houses, seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, immediately upon his right; for the Senators, in the body of the hall upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the hall not provided for the Senators; for the Tellers, Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two Houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon each side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of the electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared, and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes, or otherwise under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either House acting separately in the manner herein before provided to direct a recess of such House not beyond the next day, Sunday excepted, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and while any question is being considered by said commission either House may proceed with its legislative or other business.

SEC. 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the Constitution and laws, or to question by a proceeding in the judicial courts of the United States the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice President of the United States, if any such right exists.

SEC. 7. That said commission shall make its own rules, keep a record of its proceedings, and shall have power to employ such persons as may be necessary for the transacting of its business and the execution of its power.

After the report and bill were read, the Senate took up the resolution recently submitted by Mr. Wallace on the same subject, and Mr. BOGY spoke at length in reply to a recent argument of Mr. Sherman in regard to the matter.

Mr. BOGY spoke of the actions of the Returning Board in Louisiana, and argued that they were illegal. He quoted from the laws of that State to show what the duties of the board were, and declared that the rejection of the vote of several parishes by this Returning Board was an act of infamy, against which all honest men should protest. He contended that the election throughout the State was free and fair, and quoted at great length from testimony taken by the Democratic committee which witnessed the count to show that there was no intimidation during the canvass. He argued that in East Feliciana the Republicans knew that the Democrats would carry the parish, and they formed a conspiracy not to vote, in order that they might charge that the Republican vote had been kept out by intimidation. He read from the testimony in support of his statement, and also to show that in various parishes most of the trouble grew out of violence towards colored Democrats by colored Republicans.

Before Mr. BOGY concluded his remarks he yielded to Mr. ANTHONY, who reported a resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the report of the special committee on the subject of counting the electoral vote.

Petition from Florida.

Mr. JONES (Fla.) presented a petition of Williamson Call, Robert B. Hilton, J. E. Young and Robert Bullock, Democratic Presidential electors of Florida, claiming to have been legally elected, and asking that the electoral vote cast by them for President and Vice President be counted, instead of that cast by the electors on the other side.

On motion of Mr. JONES the petition was laid on the table, and he gave notice that he would call it up next week.

Pensions.

The Senate bill amending the pension law so as to remove the disability of those who having participated in the rebellion have since its termination enlisted in the army of the United States and become disabled, was called up by Mr. INGALLS and passed.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Count of the Electoral Vote.

A good deal of time was occupied this morning in deciding the preliminary question as to whether the House should now proceed to the consideration of the resolutions reported last Friday from the committee on the privileges and duties of the House in counting the electoral votes, or to that of the compromise plan proposed. The Republicans favored the latter and the Democrats the former. Finally a vote of yeas and nays was taken, and resulted in yeas 134 and nays 81, in favor of proceeding with the resolutions reported by Mr. KNOTT, chairman of the committee on privileges, etc., and Mr. KNOTT addressed the House. In the course of his argument he declared that any attempt to interfere with the constitutional right of the House in regard to counting the electoral votes would be treason.

Mr. KNOTT having concluded, Mr. PAYNE, Chairman of the committee on counting the electoral votes, made a concurrent report of the two committees (of the House and Senate), which, he said, had been signed by the seven members of the House committee and by six out of seven members of the Senate committee.

The report was then read, when it was, on motion of Mr. Payne, recommitted and ordered printed, and Mr. PAYNE stated that he would soon move to make it a special order.

Mr. BURCHARD (Ill.), a member of the committee, offered on behalf of the four Republican members of the committee the following as a substitute for the resolution by the committee:

Resolved, That it is the power and duty of the House, conjointly with the Senate, to provide by law or other constitutional method a mode for fairly and truly ascertaining and properly counting the electoral vote of each State, so as to give effect to the choice of each State in the election of President and Vice President.

Resolved, That in the absence of a legislative provision on the subject or authoritative direction from the Senate and House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, upon opening the certificates, declares and counts the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

The House then resumed consideration of the resolutions reported by the committee, and was addressed by Mr. BURCHARD (Ills.) in favor of the minority report. He said the resolutions reported by the majority asserted most extreme power on the part of the House, and involved a great constitutional question, whether the Federal Government had a right to review the proceedings of the officers of a State in the election or appointment of electors. If that position were correct, then either House could examine collaterally whether the officers of a State had taken an oath to support the Constitution. He denied that right on the part of either house, held that the acts of the duly constituted authorities of a State were binding, as required by law, must be taken as legal and correct. He claimed that there was no power to go behind such acts. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were supposed to know something about the Constitution, and each of them, when he was President of the Senate, signed a certificate in which he stated that he had opened the certificates and had counted the electoral vote. He (Burchard) had endeavored to come to a fair conclusion on the subject in the non-partisan spirit, and he was glad to see that a better feeling was prevailing with respect to the duty of Congress, and that the question was to be decided in a conciliatory spirit, giving to each side credit for honesty, and that above all things we should be resorted to only in that emergency, that last resort, which justified the action of the Fathers of the Revolution. Such a time could never come in the history of the American Government, and it was wicked to talk about what might be done in case of an emergency.

At the close of Mr. Burchard's speech the resolutions went over without action, and the House adjourned.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

A Sad Suicide—A Tragedy Produced by a Fear of Prospective Business Troubles.

ERIE, PA., January 18.—Mr. Richardson, of the firm of Newton & Richardson, pork packers of this city, was found dead in bed this morning. He was shot through the heart, having committed suicide some time during the night. He left letters to his wife and partner, showing that the fear of financial embarrassments had induced him to commit the deed. This trouble, however, seems to have been somewhat imaginary. Both the members of the firm came here from Buffalo last fall and have apparently been doing well. Richardson was a young man of good habits and unusually energetic. He had never given any indications of a suicidal purpose.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Both Houses Actively at Work.

A Bill for the Removal of the State Capital to Philadelphia.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 18, 1877.

SENATE.

Bills Reported Affirmatively.

Conferring equity jurisdiction on courts in cases of mortgages of the property or franchises of coal, iron, and other manufacturing and transportation companies.

Enabling married women to become corporators of corporations of the first class.

Regulating and making uniform the annual reports of prison inspectors.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. JONES, authorizing the purchase of Purdon's Digest.

By Mr. GAZZAM, authorizing Common Pleas Courts to decree the foreclosure of any corporation mortgage, etc.

By Mr. HOLBEN, a supplement to the act providing for the taxation of bank shares.

By Mr. DILL, relating to appeals from the Common Pleas to the Supreme Court in cases of the distribution of funds in the hands of assignees for the benefit of creditors.

By Mr. GREER, repealing the law authorizing the appointment of county detectives.

Passed Finally.

Providing for the appointment of a janitor.

A supplement relating to Orphans Courts.

A resolution was passed granting the use of the committee rooms to the State Editorial Association on the 25th inst.

The marriage license bill was recommitted to the General Judiciary Committee.

The Notaries Public appointed yesterday were confirmed.

A report from the Board of Public Charities was presented.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Local Option.

Messrs. Graham, Long and Magill presented petitions from the ladies and citizens of Glenfield and Sewickley boroughs, favoring a local option law.

Bills Reported Affirmatively.

A general tax law.

Mr. Chapin's bill relating to trades, etc. Substituting a poll tax.

Providing for the purchase of Purdon's Digest.

Bills Read in Place.

By Mr. SCHAFER (Allegheny), repealing the law creating a board of public charities.

By Mr. GRAHAM (Allegheny), protecting springs, streams, and water sheds of water works erected by boroughs. This refers specially to Sewickley borough.

By Mr. QUIGLEY, a Susquehanna boom bill.

By Mr. FULTON, providing for compulsory education.

By Mr. HUHN, creating a five per cent. loan for the redemption of maturing State loans.

By Mr. SCHNATTERLY, repealing the act to extend the competency of a witness in certain criminal cases; also repealing the act allowing interested parties to testify.

By Mr. ALEXANDER, providing that assessors hereafter shall be elected for three years.

Bills Passed First Reading.

An act to provide for the submission to the voters of the Commonwealth of a proposition for the removal of the State Capital to Philadelphia.

An act relating to judgments and stay of execution.

Leave of absence was asked and obtained for the Speaker. Mr. Jackson, of Mercer, was appointed Speaker *pro tem.*

Adjourned.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Colonel Miles' Report of the Recent Battle with Sitting Bull's Band.

CHICAGO, January 18.—The following is an extract from Colonel Miles' official report of the recent battle with Sitting Bull's band:

Sitting Bull's band was again defeated at the head of Redwater on December 18th, by three companies of the Fifth Infantry, under command of Lieut. F. D. Baldwin. The Indian trail was obscured by the snow which fell during the night. Mr. Missouri, and as the reports were conflicting, I divided my force, taking three companies through the Mussel Shell and Dry Fork country, and sending three down the north side of the Missouri. The latter, under Capt. Snyder being there on the Dry Forks. Sitting Bull had crossed near Wolf Point, but on the approach of Baldwin's force retreated back again at the head of his camp of one hundred and seventy-five lodges. He was driven south of the Yellowstone and his camp captured, with many lodges standing, together with sixty horses, mules and ponies, and everything pertaining to an Indian camp. Some few Indians did escape with but very little besides what they had on their backs. Lieutenant Baldwin and the officers and troops who are with him are entitled to great credit. The command has marched over five hundred miles, making seventy-three miles in forty-eight hours, and endured the severity of a Montana winter with great fortitude.

Five prominent chiefs of the Sioux nation were killed by their old enemies, the Crow scouts, on the 17th inst., while coming in bearing a white flag, followed by some twenty or thirty others. The guilty Crows escaped by flight. This affair was most unfortunate, as their coming in would have secured the surrender of at least one thousand fighting men. The thermometer is forty degrees below zero.

THE BENNETT-MAY DUEL.

The "Tribune's" Narrative of the Affair—May Shown Up in a Bad Light—Bennett Said to Have Fired into the Air.

NEW YORK, January 18.—The *Tribune* publishes the first accurate narrative of the Bennett-May duel. It is the story of an eye witness, who says the first shot fell to Mr. May. The arrangements having been completed, the pricipals took their positions at a distance of about twelve paces apart. The pistols were loaded and handed to them, and the seconds retired to one side. Then came the question "Are you ready?" Immediately and before the "one" could be given Mr. May raised his pistol, took a hasty aim, and pulled the trigger, the weapon missed fire. On receiving an intimation that it was his turn, Mr. Bennett raised his pistol, cried scornfully "I could kill you now if I wished," and, pointing it into the air, fired quickly. The duellists then shook one another, when suddenly overcome by shame and mortification, to the utmost amazement of all present, Frederick May turned and hurried away, unable longer to endure his disgrace. No words passed between the principals at any time during the meeting, except Mr. Bennett's remark when he fired his pistol in the air. As soon as the retreating duelist was out of sight the rest of the party returned to the railroad station. Mr. May betrayed a nervousness strangely at variance with his reputation as a cool and accurate marksman. Bennett, on the other hand, showed no signs of trepidation, either in speech or manner, and from the first seemed to look upon the meeting rather as a disagreeable than a dangerous occurrence.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Mr. Fred. May is in this city. He arrived here on Tuesday last, and is unhurt.

Indictment of Conspirators.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 18.—In the Dauphin county Court this afternoon true bills were found against James Cartwright, ex-County Treasurer of Luzerne county; James H. Millspaugh, ex City Treasurer of Scranton; H. C. Jones, of Wilkesbarre; M. S. Smith, late clerk in the State Treasury Department; W. W. Kerr, W. J. Jackson and John A. Waggoner, clerks in the Auditor's Department, for conspiracy to embezzle by filing a false statement and settling false accounts. All of the above are concerned in false returns of license fees, &c., to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The trial will probably commence tomorrow.

A Murderer Hanged.

ST LOUIS, January 18.—Daniel Price (colored) was hung at Warrenton, Mo., this morning for the murder of Samuel Taylor, also colored, last July. Price declared his innocence to the last, and his attorney spoke to the crowd from the scaffold, asserting his belief that the culprit did not commit the crime he was charged with. The execution was attended with no unusual circumstances and was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, many of whom came a considerable distance to see the spectacle.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

Secretary Chandler Again Before the House Committee.

Democratic Election Frauds in Mississippi.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

Secretary Chandler on the Witness Stand.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The special committee on the powers, privileges and duties of the House in counting the electoral vote had before them this morning Secretary Chandler, who was accompanied by his stenographer. Mr. Field asked him if he was now prepared to answer the question heretofore propounded, namely, by whose authority he sent a telegram to Gov. Stearns promising troops. Secretary Chandler said he was not prepared to answer. He was further asked if any copy of the telegram to Gov. Stearns was in existence (the telegram sent on the 8th or 9th of November), and answered not that he was aware of. He kept no copy of it, and could not tell who wrote it. He thought, however, he sent it to Gov. Stearns. He stated he declined to answer because of the confidential character of the communications between the President and himself and members of the Cabinet, and he was summoned to appear before the committee as Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Burchard inquired whether he at the time was Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Chandler answered that he was.

Mr. Lawrence—Do you base your objections to answering solely on the ground of the confidential character of the communication between the President and yourself?

Mr. Chandler—I do on that ground exclusively.

The Secretary went on to say he had no more right to disclose what passed between himself and the President than a United States Senator has to disclose what is done in executive session.

Mr. Tucker asked Mr. Chandler whether the telegram to Governor Stearns was sent as a member of the Cabinet.

Mr. Lawrence objected to the question, when the committee went into private consultation. When the doors were opened Mr. Chandler was asked whether he sent the telegram to Governor Stearns on his own volition as Chairman of the National Republican Committee. He answered that he presumed the telegram was sent by him on his own motion and in his own name.

Question—Was the sending of that telegram your own individual act or that of the Chairman of the National Republican Committee? Answer—I do not suppose I signed any name as chairman of the committee. I presume I did not.

Q.—Did you send the telegram at the request or suggestion of anybody else than yourself? A.—My impression is that I received a telegram from Gov. Stearns suggesting the necessity of sending troops.

The witness then referred to a telegram published in the New York *Tribune*, dated November 9th, addressed to the Chairman of the National Republican Committee, charging ku-klux efforts to prevent a count. Governor Stearns telegraphed from Tallahassee that there was no doubt of a Republican majority in Florida if an honest canvass of the vote could be secured, that the indications were that violence would be resorted to in the interior of the State, and that the ku-klux had prevented the returns from being received, etc. Was the impression of the witness that this telegram first suggested to him the necessity for troops. He did not know who furnished this telegram in the *Tribune*, and did not know whether the Governor or Legislature called for troops.

Q.—Did you send your telegram to Gov. Stearns on your volition without suggestion, instruction or direction of anybody else? Q.—Probably a suggestion came from the quarter already mentioned.

Q.—And nobody else? A.—I decline to answer, on the ground of official confidence between members of the cabinet and the President.

Mr. Field—Were you informed of the telegram sent to Oregon mentioning money by or on behalf of the Democratic party? A.—I only know of that from the newspapers and from conversation.

Q.—Did not Mr. Orton communicate to you a telegram to Oregon on that subject? A.—Not that I remember.

The witness was then discharged for the present, and the committee went into secret session.

Democratic Election Frauds in Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Representative Lynch, in testimony before the committee this morning from the Mississippi elections, said he was at Kingston precinct, in Adams county, from the opening of the polls till 2 P. M. At two o'clock over three hundred votes (Republican) had been polled. He sat in the room where the ballot box was for nearly three hours, and saw every ballot polled as the inspector, who took the ballots from the hands of voters, opened them before putting them into the box. It was an easy matter to distinguish the Republican from the Democratic tickets. He is sure there were at least three hundred Republican ballots cast before 2 o'clock P. M., and about eighty-five after 2 P. M., but when the votes of Kingston precinct were counted there were only eighty-five Republican votes among them. Witness stated that he was sure that three hundred Republican ballots which were polled before two o'clock were taken from the ballot box, and replaced by Democratic ballots, and that this was done during the recess which the inspectors took for the purpose of eating their dinners.

The Senatorial Contests.

BOSTON, January 18.—Third joint ballot for United States Senator—Whole number, 274; necessary for a choice, 138; Hoar, 100; Boutwell, 88; Abbott, 62; Rice, 17; Bullock, 4; Seelye, 3. Fourth ballot—Boutwell, 84; Hoar, 104; Abbott, 62; Rice, 17; Bullock, 4; Seelye, 4. Adjourned.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 18.—Seventh ballot—Logan, 99; Palmer, 88; Anderson, 7; Davis, 6; Haines, 1; Parish, 1; —, 1. Eighth ballot—Logan, 99; Palmer, 86; Anderson, 7; Davis, 8; Haines, 1; Parish, 1. Ninth ballot—Logan, 99; Palmer, 86; Davis, 7; Anderson, 7; Parish, 1; Haines, 2. Tenth and eleventh ballots the same as the ninth.

BOSTON, January 18.—The latest phase of the Senatorial contest to-night is a determination of the Boutwell men to vote for Rice to-morrow as a compromise candidate, which, it is thought, will narrow the fight to Hoar and Rice, with the chances in favor of the latter.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

COLUMBUS, O., January 18.—In the House to-day the bill to provide for conveying an intimation that it was his turn. Mr. Bennett raised his pistol, cried scornfully "I could kill you now if I wished," and, pointing it into the air, fired quickly. The duellists then shook one another, when suddenly overcome by shame and mortification, to the utmost amazement of all present, Frederick May turned and hurried away, unable longer to endure his disgrace. No words passed between the principals at any time during the meeting, except Mr. Bennett's remark when he fired his pistol in the air. As soon as the retreating duelist was out of sight the rest of the party returned to the railroad station. Mr. May betrayed a nervousness strangely at variance with his reputation as a cool and accurate marksman. Bennett, on the other hand, showed no signs of trepidation, either in speech or manner, and from the first seemed to look upon the meeting rather as a disagreeable than a dangerous occurrence.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Mr. Fred. May is in this city. He arrived here on Tuesday last, and is unhurt.

Indictment of Conspirators.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 18.—In the Dauphin county Court this afternoon true bills were found against James Cartwright, ex-County Treasurer of Luzerne county; James H. Millspaugh, ex City Treasurer of Scranton; H. C. Jones, of Wilkesbarre; M. S. Smith, late clerk in the State Treasury Department; W. W. Kerr, W. J. Jackson and John A. Waggoner, clerks in the Auditor's Department, for conspiracy to embezzle by filing a false statement and settling false accounts. All of the above are concerned in false returns of license fees, &c., to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The trial will probably commence tomorrow.

A Murderer Hanged.

ST LOUIS, January 18.—Daniel Price (colored) was hung at Warrenton, Mo., this morning for the murder of Samuel Taylor, also colored, last July. Price declared his innocence to the last, and his attorney spoke to the crowd from the scaffold, asserting his belief that the culprit did not commit the crime he was charged with. The execution was attended with no unusual circumstances and was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, many of whom came a considerable distance to see the spectacle.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Eastern Question Assuming a Serious Aspect.

The Turkish Grand Council Rejects the Last Proposals.

"DEATH BEFORE DISHONOR."

THE WAR CLOUD.

Circular to Russian Representatives Abroad.

LONDON, January 18.—It is said Gen. Gortschakoff has issued a circular to the Russian representatives abroad, expressing his belief that Turkey will reject the conference proposals, and declining, Russia cannot take a warlike policy, because Europe would not support her, and might form a coalition against her.

It is understood one or two million Turkish pounds paper money will be issued.

The Last Proposals Rejected.

LONDON, January 18.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Grand Council to-day, after an animated debate, unanimously rejected the last proposals of the European powers as contrary to the dignity, integrity and independence of the empire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 18. — The Grand Council of the Empire met to-day. The first three hours of the sitting were occupied by the reading of a statement of events which have occurred since the outbreak of the insurrection in Herzegovina. Midhat Pasha then made a long speech, in the course of which he gave an account of the Turkish counter-proposals and concessions which the Porte, in a spirit of conciliation, had made upon the points where the committion would not thereby be infringed upon. He dwelt on the gravity of the situation, spoke of the departure of the plenipotentiaries, the possibility of war, the horrors attending it, the injury it would do the internal affairs of the country, the impossibility of procuring funds for a war, and the fact that Turkey could not rely upon any alliance. Several speeches were made, the most noteworthy being made by a Greek Armenian patriot. All the speakers repelled the idea of accepting the European proposals. Midhat Pasha again pointed out the gravity of the crisis and distress which would result from a war. After hearing all the speakers the Council unanimously rejected the proposals amid shouts of "Death before dishonor."

LONDON, January 18.—Another dispatch from Constantinople says sixty Christians participated in the Grand Council. After the proposals of the European powers had been unanimously rejected Midhat Pasha asked whether the Porte might not nevertheless enter upon negotiations with the powers respecting the rejected points. The Council answered no, and declared that the Turkish counter-proposals were the only subject upon which discussions of the conference could be further carried on.

The French man-of-war Chateau Renaud will arrive on Friday to take on board Count Chandorly, plenipotentiary of France.

LONDON, January 18.—A summary of all the dispatches from Constantinople show that Midhat Pasha, while advocating the evils of war, was really the principal obstacle to the acceptance of the proposals, he he inveighed in strong terms against interference; he also spoke of the success of the Turkish Empire. In pointing out some difficulties Turkey would have to contend with in a war, he noted the fact that the cartridges which the Turks would require must come from America, and they might be stopped by neutral powers, or by the Russian squadron now in United States waters. The Sultan seemed disposed to yield, but the council put him down.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Depression in Trade.

LONDON, January 18.—Private advices from Russia continue to afford strong evidence of injury done the mercantile community by apprehensions of war. One firm of cotton spinners, employing 12,000 hands, has lost so heavily since Russia assumed a war-like attitude that the establishment would have to be closed. Had not the firm obtained assistance, it is said, from the Government, which was unwilling that such a catastrophe should involve so large a number of employes.

LIVERPOOL, January 18.—The cotton trade has unconditionally rejected the operatives' conditions, because they would result in a general advance of wages.

SPAIN.

The Fueras.

BILBOA, January 18.—The Government has forbidden the Biscayan journals from discussing the question of the Fueras under pain of suspension. It is probable that the municipality of this city will resign in a body.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1877.

The Louisiana Returning Board.

General Anderson and ex-Governor Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, arrived at the Imperial Hotel at 2 o'clock this morning, and at daylight were arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. An officer of the House left last night for New Orleans to bring Kenner H. Casinave, the remaining member of the board, to the bar of the House. Anderson and Wells have been in custody in the east room of the Sergeant-at-Arms all morning.

The New Commissioner.

The President has nominated Ellis Spear to be Commissioner of Patents.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

How the Compromise is Viewed.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The "compromise" it is said will have a handsome majority in the Senate. The discussion it is thought will not last more than a few days, before a vote is reached. The Democrats held a caucus to-night, when Mr. Hunton, a member of the committee, explained the "compromise" in detail, and said the Commission would have the same power to take testimony as a committee of the House. The Democrats expressed no opinion, but will hold another caucus on Monday. They say there is more satisfaction than appears on the surface.

Justices Field and Miller, who are designated as members of the commission, emphatically deny that they have ever expressed any opinion on the Presidential question. The only remark made by Justice Miller was that he thought the two Houses had enough patriotism and wisdom to agree upon a plan.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

A Souvenir to Mr. Carpenter from Jarrett & Palmer.

The readers of the GAZETTE will remember the fast trip across the continent by Jarrett & Palmer's excursion, last summer when the distance from New York to San Francisco was made in eighty-four hours, or at the rate of forty miles an hour; how the progress of the train was bulletined at all the news centres, and the *recherche* manner in which the details of the trip were gotten up, and how in the end it was chronicled as the grandest achievement in railroading of the age. In commemoration of the trip Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, at

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1877.

DAILY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$8 00
By Mail, for six months	4 00
By Mail, for three months	2 00
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Order, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express Office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49½.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 102½.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 106½.

THE investigating committees are out of money,—probably a good thing, if we are to estimate the value of their services by the money spent.

YESTERDAY a new eight-page weekly, in the interest of the temperance movement, and called the *Temperance Ensign*, was issued. It is under the editorial supervision of Rev. ALEXANDER CLARK, and is a clean, high-toned and promising paper.

THE Democrats, in investigating the Florida election, have resorted to the dodge, under the advice of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, it is said, of reading to witnesses, and particularly Secretary CHANDLER, fictitious telegrams, asking whether they sent them, or any of their general purport, to Florida? Their trick does not work well.

THE bill for the relief of Prothonotary KENNEDY is intended to reimburse his legal expenses, in a case that decided whether certain moneys of his office should be paid in the State or County Treasury. It required legal determination under the new Constitution, and the expenses were incurred in a suit that was entirely official in its character. Of course the expense equitably belongs either to the county or State.

LATE developments indicate that Germany is quite as deeply concerned that war should take place between Russia and Turkey as she should be. BISMARCK manifests a very deep interest in the subject, and refuses to have his ambassador at Constantinople sign any paper that he does not first see and approve. In Europe public opinion is about evenly divided as to whether there will be war; the prevailing belief being that it will be deferred till early spring, if it should occur even then.

IS MOLLY MAGUIREISM in Western Pennsylvania. This question has been repeatedly asked, and we have, at different times, had statements put in our hands confirmatory of that idea. But the murder of a man named RICHTER, and the burning of his house, near Connellsville, looks very much like Molly Maguire operations. He had incurred the hostility of some miners, it is said, and had been beaten and threatened before. The fire was evidently of incendiary origin, and intended to hide the murder.

A NICE question has been raised between General AUGUR, commanding at New Orleans, and Governor PACKARD. The latter claims that the President's order to AUGUR to maintain the *status* of affairs was issued before the rebels had seized certain buildings, and had driven out one of his courts. AUGUR bases his action on the *status* of things when he received the order. At that time all these things had been accomplished, and he contends that he only maintains the present *status* of affairs. Unless particularly directed, he will not act.

SOME interest is excited relative to the management of the submarine telegraph companies, frauds being charged against the Directors, in that they have invested the funds of the company in other stocks, in which the Directors were interested, and also that they have sought, and successfully, so far, to control the stock of all submarine telegraphs, thus creating a vast monopoly. The Governor General of Canada has notified them that any failure to observe strictly the stipulations on the basis of which consent was obtained to land cables in Canada, will lead to prompt refusal of permission to land; and it has been suggested that our Government give a similar notification.

IT is not possible to put an estimate on the report of the joint committee of Congress that was to devise an acceptable method of counting the electoral vote, till that report is studied, and its exact nature and scope is known. It is provided that a Board of Arbitration is to be created, made of five Judges of the United States Supreme Court, and five members of the House and five of the Senate, who shall decide all questions that may arise. If this is the plan proposed, it will at once raise constitutional questions,—among others as to the right of Congress to call in others than members of Congress. Still, a fair and honest solution of the trouble is what should be aimed at.

THE bad reputation with which Eastern Life Insurance Companies have been plunged by the revelation of the weakness, even to absolute insolvency of some that had been generally thought to be strong, has evidently affected the prosperity of most of the companies. It has been discovered that the books and statements can be so manipulated as to deceive even experts. Yet we notice that several old companies have issued invitations to their policy holders to appoint a competent committee, and they will afford them every facility for the thorough examination of the books, in order that they may be satisfied of the perfect soundness of their company. It does not follow that because some companies have been badly managed all have. And the offer is certainly fair, and should as certainly be availed of.

THE report of the Committee on the Electoral Count was made yesterday, and is as we state in another item,—a tripartite arrangement, consisting of five Supreme Court Judges, five members of the Senate, and five of the House. The effect of the report has been to develop very decided hostility, particularly on the part of the Judges, who do not desire to be mixed up with political questions. The constitutional difficulty is gotten over, by providing that the decision of the arbitrators shall be ratified by Congress. If Congress must ratify, why not determine the whole question? The report embodies the idea that it requires the concurrent vote of the two Houses to throw out the electoral vote of a State. Really the report adds a little extra machinery to the electoral count, and then leaves the real responsibility and power just where it now is. We do not discover, from the synopsis of the report, that it embodies a new principle, or provides for the removal of the difficulty,—unless under the assumption that the divided vote of the two Houses of Congress will not have the effect of changing the decision of the Arbitrators. However the report will afford good fighting material, and there will be ample time for its discussion.

THE MOODY meetings in Chicago have closed, and the result is regarded as the grandest that has attended any religious revival movement in this country. He goes next to Boston. In summing up the forced which contributed to the success of the meetings, a Chicago journal says: "If ever anything was put forward by system it has been this revival movement; one man performing one kind of labor, and another another kind of labor, Mr. MOODY and the ministers and the workers sounding out more and more warmly the great battle cry. The instrumentalities have been short prayers, short sermons, pathetic gospel songs, Bible readings, hard work, common sense in an unusual degree, and a zeal and faith which grew stronger every hour up to the close, the leaders exhibiting a marvelous combination of the nature and spirit of the shrewd men of the world and the meek child of God, a combination of prayer and strong battalions, of money spent like water, and a religious fire kindled in the very bones of the people."

STILL DESPERATE.

Whether the Democracy will have their 14th of February demonstration has not been determined at this writing. Whether they do or not, it is still evident that in Congress they propose to push their investigations in the partisan way they have been doing for two months past. Of the evidences of this spirit of desperation we have several examples. Cox and his committee could discover nothing in New York that was fraudulent or wrong, but they have scarcely landed in Philadelphia, when the intelligence is given out that the city was full of fraud. Discreet Cox. The press of New York teemed with declarations of fraud in that city and Brooklyn,—pointing out wards where the Democratic vote exceeded the population; while in Philadelphia it was conceded that the recent election was the fairest held in any large city for years. So in Congress, the Democracy are pertinaciously pushing Republicans,—not that they get anything, but in t he desperate hope that they may find something. This desperation of spirit is not in the least commendable, in view of the unwilling admissions of PELTON, TILDEN's private Secretary.

The course of the Democratic party, when fully reviewed, has been more than suspicious since the elections. They had monied delegations in each of the contested States as soon after the election as they could be gotten there. It is now palpably evident that money was employed to control events in Oregon. The fact that applications were made to furnish electoral votes for money is proof that they were known to be open to such bids. The determination to put the money in Oregon is proof that they could not succeed in other States, and of the idea that they would be safer in that far-off region than elsewhere. One of the Louisiana Returning Board openly stated that he had been offered money to refuse to abide the count, and it was currently understood that had a Democrat been elected to fill the vacancy in that board, there was money there to buy two other members, and thus capture the board. Such are some of the reports that have been and are current. The desperation of effort that attends the purposes of the Democracy, taken in connection with all else, shows that it is a struggle on their part, not to establish the right, so much as to gain a prize for which they have contended, and on which they have expended a large amount of money.

The openness with which Republicans have received all their inquiries, and the satisfactory clearness of the answers of witnesses, has been in keeping with the character and history of the party. It is much in their favor that they have not evinced the confused memory of Mr. PELTON, or the absolute evasiveness of GROVER. There have been questions that covered privileged topics, where time has been asked for answers, but no attempt to evade a distinct, direct question. Thus openness on one side and pressure on the other, have attested the relative spirit of the parties.

OUR BANKING SYSTEM.

The pressure of the times has caused some agitation, in various parts of the country, touching rates of discount and with it, of bank taxes. The subject is so evenly gauged that we do not think it necessary to discuss it at this time. It is entirely probable that Congress will be so absorbed with the Presidential question during the remainder of the session, that no general legislation will be attempted, particularly where it will elicit so much controversy as will an attempt to interfere with the national banking system. Hence the existing agitation will probably do no more than bring the subject before the country, and thus be ready when the next Congress meets. This particular question aside, and our national banking system is undoubtedly, in its general features, the best the country ever had. Organized in the early stages of the war, as part of the general monetary system of the country, it has been singularly free from disaster, and has been of great value and support to the Government. It required uniform security for circulation in all parts of the country; this security was sufficient in amount to leave a liberal margin above the face of the notes; the law established minute supervision, and compelled frequent and detailed reports; and, finally, it imposed, at first, rigid restrictions, not only with reference to the circulating notes, but also in regard to deposits, and with reference to many important elements of the business in which banks and bankers had previously enjoyed almost entire freedom. Whatever safety it gave to the public was purchased at the expense of privileges which had been extremely profitable, and which were surrendered reluctantly, leaving bitter resentments behind. It will be well if these can be smoothed away.

The old State bank system, which our present plan supplants, occasioned severe losses, and was of no value whatever in times of panics. Indeed, one of the great panics was developed within the banks, and went on in its course of disaster till the entire country was prostrated. The Comptroller of the United States, in his annual report, gives the returns of the State banks from 1834 to 1861. This includes the two great panics of 1837 and 1857 and all intermediate disturbances. It appears from this report that the loans of the State banks, which, in 1837, had mounted above five hundred and twenty-five millions, shrank steadily for the next six years, until, in 1843, they were only two hundred and fifty-five millions, or less than one-half. Corresponding with this severe contraction of credit, deposits fell, in proportion, still more, from one hundred and twenty-seven millions in 1837 to fifty-six millions in 1843, and the circulation from one hundred and forty-nine millions to fifty-eight millions. In circulation the contraction was more than sixty per cent. This represented, more than else, losses suffered through the inability of the banks to make good their circulating notes. They were thus a positive injury to the people, in the time of their need. The panic of 1857 was not so extended, but was sudden and severe. The loans were reduced in one year from six hundred and eighty-four millions to five hundred and eighty-three millions; the circulation fell from two hundred and fifteen millions to one hundred and fifty-five millions, or 28 per cent., and the process was accompanied by the same terrible suffering in a less degree.

Our national banks have successfully passed the ordeal of our panic, in which, in place of contributing to its disaster and force, they served to save the people and business from extremity of loss. Their notes were sound and good, and while very few failed, that few occasioned very little loss. We thus have had the element of safety and security in them. Whether their rates of discount are too high, or they are overtaxed, are questions that interlink with each other, and will come fairly up for discussion with the organization of the next Congress.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—It is ten years since the Eastern railroads had snow much bother.

—Dan Rice has just had still another show sold out by a Kentucky Sheriff. It must pay.

—So ladies are to be admitted to Harvard. Now we may exclaim, "Fair Harvard!" indeed.

—Stokes has concluded not to lecture. He has discovered that he is not a martyr in public opinion.

—The Democrats are now begining to think that a Chandler can throw too much light upon a subject.

—"Marriage is promotion," says George Elliot. She might have gone further and said it is commotion.

—A woman in Troy, N.Y., found a $500 diamond ring while shoveling snow off the sidewalk. The moral is obvious.

—A New Hampshire suspender manufacturer suspended recently. He has now braced up and resumed business.

—Now is the time to subscribe fifty cents to the poor fund and $5 to the base ball club which is to scoop the world next spring.

—A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* feelingly discusses the relations between science and sourkraut, and declares the latter a "divine dish."

—Washington landladies are jubilant over the promised advent of Watterson's 100,000 unarmed Democrats.—[*N. Y. Com Advertiser.* Correct. But the saloon keepers are more jubilant.

—Mrs. Gen. Sherman is at present engaged in a movement to collect money in this country to be presented to the Pope on the 50th anniversary of his entrance to the priesthood.

—Now that the Democrats have got Mr. Chandler's dispatches they have less reason than ever to suspect him of being a fool. He seems to have a vivid sense of the necessity for watching the Democratic party.

—"Down feet," roared the manager; "the performance cannot go on while the chandelier is in danger." This was in St. Louis, and the managers have to speak that way only too frequently.—*Chicago Journal.*

—A theatrical exchange says that at present there are only nineteen stars in America. And an eminent citizen who sat in front of the postoffice yesterday got up and swore that there were over a million. But discrepancies will always occur.

—The ice crop is enormous this season, and suggests the probability that the consumption of water in a liquid state next summer will be proportionally less. "If we can have cheap ice," said a man with a blossom on his nose, "we don't really need any water."

—Dr. S. W. Williams, the American missionary in China, who has just left that country after a residence of 40 years, has probably made himself more agreeable to the Chinese than any other foreigner. They express immense respect and regard for him.

—The Court (severely)—"Prisoner, this is not the first time you have been here. You have been convicted six times of vagrancy, twice of theft, once of——" The Prisoner (interrupting)—"Your Honor, let's omit all these irrelevant details, and come at once to business."

—Congressman Wheeler puts the point strongly and well when he says "it would be a libel on the American people to say that they could not settle this Presidential question without taking up arms." The seeker after office who swaggers about and talks darkly of war has no more conception of patriotic duty than a mule has of social ethics.

—Mr. Chandler's telegraphic offense will doubtless be found to consist in his having sent word to different quarters to have "citizens of integrity" to watch and announce the vote as it came in. The *Democratic method in New York* was to send out a circular saying: "Let us know by telegraph how many votes you want; the country demands a reform."

—Olive Logan has settled down to home life in Wales. Mrs. Cady Stanton stays quiet, and is not heard from this winter. Mrs. Livingston is lecturing in an obscure way, somewhere. Anna Dickinson keeps on playing nights and writing plays daily. Mrs. Woodhull is yelling around the sad news that she is never to die. Miss Anthony is still clamoring for recognition in the Constitution.

THE notion seems to be lingering in the minds of some of our Congressional financiers that this country can arrange its monetary system without taking into consideration at all the rest of mankind. It is a pity that men of this stamp should have anything to say about the matter, and it is to be hoped that a recommendation from the Silver Commission in favor of participation in the international conference on gold and silver values will eventually override their opposition.

—In a case that came up before the Recorder yesterday morning, His Honor asked the prisoner why he did not make an affidavit against the other party for abusive and insulting language, when he was called a knock-kneed, cat-hamed, lantern-jawed black son of a sea-cook. The reply was: "You see, boss, I never allows my temper to get de best of me, and I'se not got so low down yet as to go to law wid a man. If a niggah insults me, and I can't get my fumb in his eye, I jiss chaws his ear off, and dat's what I did in dis case."—*San Antonio Herald.*

—According to the Army Register for 1877 the regular army of the United States consists of 25,571 officers and men, this including all branches of the service. The organized militia force of the United States is 90,347, and the number of men available for military duty is returned at 2,875,469. No enrollment is reported in Virginia, South Carolina, Illinois, Missouri, and Minnesota, and no returns were received from Delaware, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Nevada, and Oregon.

—The prophecies of Tice, Mansill, and the other weather-cocks who announced bad weather for January, are in a fair way to be fulfilled. So prolonged a run of storms, both on sea and on land, has rarely occurred. In England and Western Europe the winter rains have been steady, almost constant, and remarkably heavy, while no one needs to be informed of the prevalence of snow and rain storms in America. Whether the climate of the entire world is slowly undergoing a change, or whether, according to Tice, half a dozen supernovæ are occurring, or, according to Mansill, the earth in passing through space on a line with the sun and one or two of the larger planets, we do not pretend to say, but it is certain that this sort of thing can not be kept up much longer.

MACAULAY ON DEMOCRACY.

What the Great Historian Thought of the Tendency of Our Institutions.

Lord Macaulay once wrote several letters on American institutions to the late Mr. Henry S. Randall, and these letters now appear in *Harper's Magazine*. In one of them he says: "I have long been convinced that institutions purely democratic must, sooner or later, destroy liberty or civilization, or both. In Europe, where the population is dense, the effect of such institutions would be almost instantaneous. Your fate I believe to be certain, though it is deferred by a physical cause. As long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land your laboring population will be far more at ease than the laboring population of the Old World, and while this is the case, the Jefferson politics may continue to exist without causing any fatal calamity. But the time will come when New England will be as thickly peopled as old England. Wages will be as low, and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. You will have your Manchesters and Birminghams, and in those Manchesters and Birminghams hundreds of thousands of artisans will assuredly be sometimes out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test. Your Constitution is all sail and no anchor. Either some Cæsar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your Republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the 20th century as the Roman Empire was in the 5th, with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions."

REDEEMED THROUGH LOVE.

An Honest Confession Wins a Wife—The Gambler Who Scorned False Colors—An Oath of Reform and a Wedding.

A marriage which created no little excitement, took place in New Albany, Indiana, on Monday last, the parties to the contract being Mr. W. C. Houghton, of Mobile, Ala., and Miss Laura Evans, of New Albany. The reason of the excitement was the fact that the lady was a descendant of one of the best families in the city, and the gentleman was a New Orleans gambler, although he was of good family himself. The acquaintance between the lady and gentleman commenced on board of the Mississippi steamer Duke some months ago, the introduction being brought about by a friend of the lady. The friend had made the acquaintance of Houghton, who was a very handsome man, and whose conversational powers were of the first order, and having been captivated by him he determined to make his acquaintance with Miss Evans, although she knew him to be a gambler. It seemed that it was a case of love at first sight. Miss Laura was young and pretty, and possessed of a fair share of this world's goods. Houghton was young and handsome, and, as stated above, a man of fine conversational powers, and it was perfectly natural for him to use them, though on the occasion it can not be said that he did so with any evil intent. When the Duke reached Louisville, Miss Evans crossed over the river to her home, having first given her address to Houghton, while that gentleman wended his way to the Galt House, in the former city. The next day he called upon the lady, and during the interview it became evident to him that her woman's heart was fast becoming his. The man, though a gambler, was not lost to all sense of honor, and he frankly made the following statement:

"Miss Evans, you will pardon me for what, under other circumstances, would be a piece of impertinence, and you may consider it so under this, but I must make a confession. When your friend introduced us I knew not who or what you were. If I had, I should not have accepted the introduction. And before going any further let me advise you to cut that man's acquaintance. Miss Evans, I feel that you are caring too much for me for your own happiness, and I know that I am beginning to love you, and before this thing goes on any longer I must tell you plainly I am a gambler. Without pedantry or egotism, I can say that I am considered by many to be a handsome man, and being a gentleman's son and a man of education, I can always make a presentable appearance in good society; but I am too much of a gentleman to use either personal appearance or education to deceive a woman. And as I do not think myself a fit associate for a pure, good and virtuous woman, allow me to take my leave. I trust you will pardon the fact that I dared to speak, but as I said before, I did not know who or what you were."

Of course the young lady was greatly affected by the confession, and, as women generally do, burst into tears; and as the young man rose to go she requested him to remain till she could collect herself.

After a few sobs and hysterical sighs she said to him:

"Mr. Houghton, it may be unmuidenly in me to make the avowal that I am about to make, but I feel that I should be equally as candid as you are. I do love you, and for the fact that you have acted so honorably by me, I firmly believe you to be a perfect gentleman, and I freely forgive what you seem to consider an offense, and if you will promise me on your word of honor as a gentleman that you will never gamble again, you may visit me if you wish, and if you feel in your heart at some future day that you can make me your wife, and I find that you have kept your promise, I will not refuse you; but I must be positively convinced that you are of good family and that you have reformed, for I could never be the wife of a card player."

Houghton was greatly affected, and while tears streamed from his eyes he made the solemn promise never to handle another card for money. Some days after Houghton left for New Orleans, where he took an oath to that effect, and, a few days later, he went to Mobile, made up with his family, and then sent the sworn statement of his good resolve, with letters from prominent citizens as to his family connection, with one from his father, to Miss Evans. A month later the young man visited the lady, and remained in the city of her nativity as a clerk until last Monday, in the office of the New Albany and Memphis line of packets, a position which her father obtained for him. His exemplary conduct endeared him to all, and the lady and her family being convinced that he had really reformed, concluded that there was no just reason why the young couple should not be joined in the holy bands of wedlock, and so they were on Monday last.

HORRORS OF THE CYCLONE.

The Terrors of that Awful Night When a Quarter of a Million of Souls Were Swept into Eternity.

The burning of the Brooklyn Theater was horrible; the fall of the Ashtabula bridge was horrible; but the horror of horrors that stands without parallel in the annals of mankind was the recent cyclone and storm wave in India. About a quarter of a million souls were suddenly swept into eternity. The plague of London and the destruction of Lisbon by an earthquake shrink into insignificance before the appalling catastrophe. The Bombay *Gazette* of November 30, gives some of the details of the awful event. "On the fatal night, October 31, there were no extraordinary portents of the approach of the storm. The weather had been hazy, windy and hot. At 11 o'clock the wind freshened. Suddenly about midnight a mighty wave was seen, and the next instant houses and those who were sleeping therein were swept away by the flood. When the sun rose it shone upon a desolate country and a shivering, terror-stricken band of survivors, who were not able to realize what kind of calamity it was that had overwhelmed them so mysteriously in the darkness. One of the most striking illustrations of the terrible swiftness of the storm is given by the Postmaster at Noacolly. He was in his traveling barge, in a creek near that place, and about ten miles from the river Megna. He had gone to bed at eleven without any fear or anxiety whatever. His boatman had gone on shore, but four native servants were with him on board. Shortly before midnight he was awakened by a cry of "the waters are up." Jumping up he looked out and saw a high wave, with its crest and top gleaming in the starlight; it seemed like a flash; in an instant his boats seemed rising up on high; he fastened on a life-belt in a few moments; another wave came rolling in, and the barge capsized; he paddled about in the water all the rest of the night, with the help of the life belt; the native servants clung to spars. Three were saved and one was lost. The water felt warm to the body, but the air was bitterly cold to the head or hands above the surface.

The Value of the Apple.

At a recent meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, a member said that of all fruits grown in the Northern States, the apple is the most easily raised, the cheapest and the most durable, and gave the following rotation in the culture of orchards as one that has been successfully practiced: "The first year plow, manure and plant potatoes; the second year plow, manure, and sow oats and clover, and mow the oats for fodder; the third year take off the clover crop and plow in the fall, preparatory to the potato crop which is to follow. Thus the land will be manured two years out of three, a good crop of oats and clover taken off, and a tolerable crop of potatoes, without apparent injury to the trees. In selecting trees varieties such as come into use at different seasons should be introduced, so as to secure a supply for the whole year. The common error of setting the trees too near each other was referred to and cautioned against by this member, who thought that thirty feet apart is much better than nearer, as apples require both sun and air. No fruit, unless it be the grape, is more dependent on the sun for its flavor and color than the apple.

His High Religious Ambition.

"How many Sunday schools do ye' belong to?" inquired an ambitious-looking boy of an innocent-faced little fellow, on the street the other Sunday.

"I belong to one," was the reply, "to my own, over here near my home."

"Only ter one?" exclaimed the ambitious boy, moving on. "I don't 'sociate with none of you one-school fellers. I goes ter four now, I does, an' I'm goin' ter join 'nother er bust!"

The meek little fellow gazed sadly at the retreating form of the other lad, and wished in his heart of hearts that he, too, were as great and good in associating himself with these special means of youthful grace.

TWO SENATORIAL LEADERS.

Characteristics of Two Famous Republicans.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, is said by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* to strongly resemble portraits of St. Jerome; and he adds: "If there are any but facial similarities between him and the old saint, however, Mr. Edmunds does not show them. He may be pious, but he is certainly not humble. He seldom fails to get the better of an opponent, and is equally ready to knock him down with a quotation from a weighty authority, thrust him through with the lance of his sarcasm, or cross swords with him in fair discussion. His hair is white, and what little skin his thick beard and mustache reveals is of a parchment color. He wears spectacles, and stoops a good deal. Only his eyes are young. His face is of the Jewish patriarch type, and if he should go into a synagogue on a Saturday the assembly would be sure to take him for some rabbi learned in the Scriptures and the Talmud." Of Senator Sherman, the writer says that "his head is long and narrow, like that of his brother, the General, but it does not broaden out so much at the top. He wears a grizzled, close-cropped beard and mustache, and has straight, light brown hair, just a little touched with frost; cold, blue eyes; a large nose, pointed at the end like the snow-plow of a locomotive; a high forehead, and a firm-set mouth. He dresses neither well nor ill—in short, in such a way that nobody would notice how he was dressed—excellent taste for a man of his years. He lives in a pleasant little house on Franklin square that belongs to him, and is thrifty and moderately rich. Everybody respects him, but he is of so cold a nature that he has no warm friends. One would as soon fall in love with the North Pole."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Items Concerning Pittsburgh Mills and Manufactories.

[From the American Manufacturer.]

MOULDERS in Pittsburgh receive $2 per day.

BOILER makers receive at some shops twenty-eight cents an hour; at others from twenty to twenty-four cents.

THE Industrial Agricultural Works have not run five days during the past three months, but it is expected the works will be started within a few days.

THE Wayne Iron and Steel Works are at present employing only two hundred and fifty men, chiefly on agricultural steel. There are favorable indications of a good spring business.

THE co-operative boiler works, started last summer, are employing seven hands full time. It is said the profits of this establishment afford the members a trifle more than average wages amount to.

JAMES THORN & Co. are employing ten men eight hours a day, chiefly on boiler repairs. Last summer they had over sixty men at work, and when spring comes hopes are entertained that as large a force will be employed.

THE Pittsburgh Plow works are employing 100 hands, have a good number of orders on the books, and expect to "rush things" by the middle of next month. The manufactures here are plows, steel castings of all kinds, and railway frogs. An order for 20,000 plow points was received recently.

THE Globe Plow Works, Speer & Son, are employing 125 hands full time. This force is at present engaged on orders from the South, which trade the firm state is excellent. Plows are made at the Globe Plow Works which sell at from $1.50 to $200, and which find a market in every portion of the United States.

KLEIN, LOGAN & Co., Pittsburgh, manufacturers of picks, mattocks, sledges, hammers, fire shovels and garden rakes, have received a sample order for a line of their goods from Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, in Asiatic Russia. Tiflis is situated at the southwestern base of the Caucasus mountains, between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea.

THE United States Tin Plate Company here, we understand, been doing a prosperous business, and that their productions have been taken readily wherever introduced. This has been a much neglected branch of business in this country, and it is to be hoped that now one of the pioneer establishments has met with encouraging success others will rapidly follow.

THE Duquesne works are constructing the engines and boilers for a steamboat now being built at California, up the Monongahela, for Dr. Burleigh, formerly of this city, but now of Yankton, Dakota Territory. The steamer is to be 200 feet long, 35 feet wide and 4 feet depth of hold, and will run on the Missouri river, from St. Louis to the head of navigation. Her engines are 13 inches diameter and 5 feet stroke, supplied by two steel boilers 42 inches in diameter, twenty-four feet long, and having four flues. Her machinery will cost $7,500 and the boat is to be in the water by the middle of March. The Duquesne works are employing about forty men eight hours a day. There are few orders on the books, and the repair of steamboat machinery occupies the greater part of the time.

The Balance Needed.

"Well, old fellow, what's the news?"

"Nothing, only I am about to be married."

"But why so gloomy about it?"

"Because I want 10,000 francs. The contract is to be signed to-day, and on my side I have to show 20,000 francs. I am 10,000 francs short. You might lend them to me—only till evening."

"God forbid! But I'll tell you how to manage it. Of course there is a mantle-piece in the room, with a mirror behind it. Pile your 10,000 francs up there; the glass will repeat them, and at a little distance the illusion will be perfect."

"I have thought of that, but—"

"But what?"

"The 10,000 francs I have got are the 10,000 in the glass."—*Paris Paper.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, J. H. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Prest.
Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

FRED. ALTVATER,
CONTRACTOR,
Office and Stone Yard,
Juniata, Near Sedgwick Street.
Residence, 130 Third street, Allegheny.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON FOUNDRY.
Jas. A. Maxwell, Proprietor.
The manufacture of
IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES
A SPECIALTY.
Also, do a general Foundry business.
Works and Foundry—Cor. Allegheny and South Avenues, Allegheny City, Pa., Below Point Bridge.

MACK'S PATENT INJECTORS,
OR BOILER FEEDERS,
For Locomotive & Stationary Boilers
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

Bayard Taylor
SAYS:—"I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy at Media of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge. I have had an opportunity for several years past of observing the manner in which this Academy is conducted, as well as the department of the pupils who attend it, and am satisfied that nothing is neglected which can further both the intellectual and moral development of the latter."
This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia. $260 a year for Boarding, Washing, Gas, &c., School Books, &c. Payable quarterly. No extra charges. Students admitted any time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils, combining the advantages of private tutoring a and school room drill. Media has 7 churches and chardrinks for 26 years. 10 Instructors, 2 graduates of Yale College. For picture of building, gymnasium, &c., circular and reference in this city, address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard University, A. M.,) Media, Pa. m57

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1877. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17. 1877.

New Goods in Every One of Our Popular Departments!
—AT—
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

CLOTH SUITINGS.
New and Seasonable Dress Goods at special low prices.
At 10c, Knickerbocker Suitings, all shades.
At 22½c, New English Basket Suitings; good value at 31c.
At 30c, Matalasse Basket Cloth Suitings, worth really 37½c.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
At 12½c, Striped and Plaid seasonable Dress Goods. ☞This line includes many varieties of only new and reasonable styles in dress fabrics, embracing some worth from 20 to 25c.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.
At 25 to 50c, we are offering a large and beautiful line of fine Dress Goods, the assortment of which is unusually attractive, containing all the latest choice colorings suitable for the season, and each lot will be found marked at prices much lower than such are usually sold.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
☞A superior advantage having been afforded us, owing to the extremely dull Silk season in New York during November and December, we have obtained a line of BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS, at prices lower than those of one year ago, when Silks were lower than ever before known, and to which we respectfully invite an examination.

ALPACAS, CASHMERES.
Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Colored and Fancy Dress Goods, Deep Mourning Goods, &c.
Stock full and complete, and good value for the money on each counter.

SACQUES AND CLOAKS.
A line of Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Sacques, Cloaks and Wraps, at lower prices than usual. We are offering in the above goods special bargains.
Ladies' Beaver Cloth, Basket, Chinchilla and Matalasse Cloth Sacques, from $1.50 each upward, being one-third less than usual prices.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Ladies,' Misses' and Children's Furs of all kinds at special low prices.

WHITE GOODS.
Choice and full assortment of White Goods of every description.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear and Skirts of all kinds at low prices.
At 37½c, Ladies' Woven Merino Underskirts, a special bargain.

CLOTH SACQUINGS.
Beaver, Rough and Matalasse Cloth Sacquings, a full line.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Gents', Youths' and Boys' Ready-made Overcoats and Clothing, in all qualities and latest styles, or made to order at short notice.

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.
Also a full and complete stock of Winter Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Arctics, Gum Overshoes, &c., in all grades and qualities.
Gents' and Boys' Hats and Caps, at lowest prices.

LINEN GOODS.
We have just opened a new, large and fine assortment of Imported Linen Goods
At 25c, Heavy Loom Table Linens, slightly imperfect, a special bargain.

TOWELINGS.
A fine line of Domestic and Imported Towels, fine Damask, Knotted Fringe and Initial, of Scotch, Irish and German manufacture.

DAMASK LINENS.
Direct from Dundee, Scotland, and Belfast, Ireland, a large and new line fine Loom Damasks, Damask Linens, Mosaic and Turkey Red Damasks, with Napkins to match, at much less than usual prices.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
A full and very complete stock of Domestic Dry Goods at the very lowest prices.
At 9c, heavy and fine Half Bleached Muslin.
At 9c, a very fine soft finish Shirting Muslin.
At 10c, 4-4 "Fruit of the Loom" Shirting Muslin.

CALICOS, SHEETINGS, &C.
At 5 and 6¼c, best makes Fast Colored Shirting and Dark Calicos.
At 6¼c, 4-4 Dark Chintzes, a special bargain.
At 5c, good heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 12½c, 46 inch Pillow Case Muslin.
At 25c, 10-4 Bleached and 11-4 Unbleached Sheetings.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, &C.
Irish Linens, Family Linens, Shirtings, Checks, Ticks, Ginghams, Sheetings, Quilts, Comforts, Coverlets and Blankets, all fresh and new; extra good value for the money.

UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS.
See our prices for Dress and Unlaundried Shirts.
At 62½c, a very fine White Unlaundried Shirt, or $3.50 per one-half dozen.
At 65c, a good 1500 Linen Bosom Unlaundried Shirt, well made, or $3.75 per one-half dozen.
At 85c, the best Unlaundried Shirt at same money ever offered, or 14.50 per one half dozen.
At $1, the Wamsutta (warranted) Unlaundried Shirt, 2100 Linen, 3 ply front and cuffs, or $5.25 per one-half dozen.

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS.
At 62½c, Fine White Dress Shirt, or $3.50 per one-half dozen.
At $1. White Dress Shirts, 1800 Linen Bosom and Cuffs, or $5.20 per one-half dozen.
At $1.25, a lot of fine White Dress Shirts, extra quality, slightly soiled, worth $1.75 or $2.
At $1.50, a lot of few odd sizes White Shirts, very fine, worth $2.25 and $3.75.

FURNISHING GOODS.
All kinds of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at lower prices than usual.

TRIMMED HATS.
A lot of Trimmed Hats at special low prices,

EDGINGS, &C.
From 4c per yard upwards, beautiful line of Hamburg Edgings, &c.

TIES, BOWS, &C.
New Ties, New Bows, New Laces, &c.
4 spools for 10c of Clark's O. N. T. or Ashworth's Best Six-Cord Spool Cotton.

Daily arrivals of New Goods add many attractions to our Popular Departments, while we respectfully invite attention to the "Special Bargains" in each, as a comparison will show our Prices to be a Little Lower than usual, and the Very Best Possible Value in everything now on our counters.

1877.
JANUARY 10th.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
Hamburg
Embroideries!
Best Value Ever Offered.
We have just opened our first importation of
Hamburg
Trimmings
FOR THE
PRESENT SEASON.
The stock is the most complete ever shown in this market. Many of the patterns are entirely new, and the prices are lower than ever known before, ranging from 5 cents per yard up to the finest grades. Attention is also invited to the New Torchon or Smyrna Hand-made Linen Lace. This is a new article, and very durable as a trimming for Ladies' Undergarments.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor: Diamond and Wood Streets,

Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 19, 1877.

No new features developed yesterday in banking circles, and nothing of special interest transpired. The flood has subsided, but this does not remove the question from the banks. Applications for loans are more numerous, but still moderate in quantity, the banks not seeking loans very actively, but accepting unexceptionable paper readily. They are well supplied with funds, but a few days must elapse before any definite policy will be developed, with regard to borrowers who have suffered by the flood. Nothing new in real estate. The tendency of rents is downward.

GREAT BRITAIN AND MONETARY REFORM.

The London *Economist* of December 30, has the following, in an article entitled "Bi-metallism:"

The plan is, that by means of an "international conference," or otherwise, all nations should agree to use both gold and silver as legal tender for all amounts and to use them in the same proportions; which, it is said, would cure any evils which now arise from the changes in the relative value of gold and silver, and in the cost of production of both or either of them. But, first, any such attempt would be such an alteration in the monetary system of most countries that it would be difficult to get most of them to take it into consideration, and impossible to induce many of them to agree to it. Take our own case: England has a currency now resting solely on the gold standard,—which, exactly suits her wants—which is known throughout the civilized world as hers, and which is most closely united to all her mercantile and banking habits. What motive that an English Parliament could ever be got to understand is there that would induce them to altar it? You cannot even begin an argument which would seem to have a sufficiently striking sound. Some time ago it was indeed said that the finances of our Indian Empire were thrown into confusion by the fall in the price of silver, and that before the Indian Budget could be assimilated, and both be on the "double standard" principle. But even in that case the English people would, rightly or wrongly, never have consented to change their currency; they would have told the Indian financiers to adjust their system of raising a revenue to the new circumstances. They would not have altered the sovereign for anything which might happen to the rupee.

RENTS IN NEW YORK.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The rent question is beginning to trouble landlords and tenants—the question, that is, whether May day is to see rents down below the present figures or above them. Among real estate dealers and agents the feeling, as far as it can be developed, is that reduction has gone far enough already, but that is always the way they talk at the outset of the season. With almost everybody else the expectation seems to be a further reduction, but that it should be large enough to encourage business men to continue their avocations here; otherwise nothing can prevent many of them going to other cities where profits will not all go to landlords. That, at least, is the feeling among the numerous class of merchants and storekeepers who represent the great dry goods interest, wholesale and retail. The same views may be supposed to prevail among other departments of trade. There is some talk about the Astors, Lorillards, and other large property holders making a sweeping reduction, but it would not be safe to accept these reports without reserve. It is a fact that at this moment the Astors have many fine dwellings and other houses in the upper wards empty, without any prospect of getting tenants at present rents. When they get tired of holding this property on these unprofitable conditions they will, no doubt, come down, but not before.

THE PROSPERITY OF AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

It is a noticeable fact that the industries having a good export trade are now the busiest. Among manufacturers of agricultural implements, rifles, and hardware there is a degree of activity in marked contrast with the dullness which prevails among blast furnaces. The cotton exportation is extending to all parts of the world, including India—an old market of American cotton—and South American countries, and it is growing rapidly. From New York there were exported in 1876 as many as 74,456 packages, against 41,008 in 1875, the average of the five preceding years being 16,581 packages. Boston is also exporting freely. The result is that the cotton mills have received a wonderful jog, and some few of those in New England were obliged to run on extra time. Exportation of leather goods is increasing, and that of leather, a new feature, is now marked. The business has been stimulated, and idle factories of boots and shoes are starting up in consequence of contracts for the foreign trade. The paper manufacturers are also doing well.

Robinson Bros., Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	106¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	116¼
U. S. 6's 1861, coup	114¾	10-40's	113
" 1865	109¼	Currency	123½
" 1865 new	110¾	6 per cents	112¾
5-20's 1867	113⅜	10-40's coupons	113⅝
N. Y. Central	162⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	4⅞
Erie	9⅜	Union Pacific	60
L. S.	58	Toledo & Wabash	34½
C. C. & I. C.	84¾	Fort Wayne	133⅝
St. Paul	18	Adams Express	103½
Do. Pref	48⅝	American Express	52½
Lake Shore	92⅜	U. S. Express	80
Do. Central	48⅝	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	84½
Northwestern com	35⅜	Quicksilver	14¾
Do. Pref	70¾	Mariposa	10¾
Rock Island	101	Hannibal & St. Jo	15⅞
Chev. & Pitts	40½	Iron Mountain	12
Pacific Mail	28½	N. Y. Central	94¾
Western Union Tel.	75⅜	N. J. Central	94¾
Delaware, L. & W.	74⅜	Del. & Hudson	70¾

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	(S) 48⅜	Cen. Trans(A)	39
Reading	(S) 18⅜	Empire to do.(A)	
Il. Cen. of N. J.	(B) 140	A. V. R. R.(S&A)	105
Ont. Creek	(B)	Cl. & Mah. R.(S&A)	17½
Lehigh Valley	(S) 63¾	N. Pacific bonds	R —

NEW YORK, January 18, 1877.

Money easy at 4@6; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $393,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $395,000. The clearings were $30,000,000. Sterling 483@486. Gold opened at 106¾, fell to 106⅝, and closed at 106¾. The carrying rates were 6 to 4. Silver at London is 58 pence per ounce. Here silver bars are $1.13½ greenbacks and $1.12½@1.12¾ gold; silver coin $1.12½. Governments closed active and strong. Railroad bonds were dull and lower in some instances. St. Paul consolidated sinking funds fell off to 84, and Rock Island 7s to 108½. South Pacific of Missouri advanced to 74½. State securities were quiet. The stock market opened ¼ and ⅛ higher than at the close yesterday, but soon the general list began to decline, and by noon prices fell ⅛ for New Jersey Central and Illinois Central, and ¼@¾ for the remainder of the list, the latter Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and St. Paul preferred. The common declined ½, and Michigan Central 1-2. After midday there was an advance of ¼@¾, the latter Lake Shore. Pacific Mail was exceptionally strong and advanced 1 1-8 per cent., but St. Paul preferred fell off ¾. In the last hour the market was irregular. Cleveland & Pittsburgh advanced 1 per cent., and New Jersey Central ¾. Illinois Central fell 1-2, and St. Paul 3-8. The remainder of the list was unchanged. The transactions were 105,000 shares, of which 16,000 were Pacific Mail, 17,000 Western Union, 21,000 St. Paul, 24,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Michigan Central, 9,000 Lackawanna, 6,000 New Jersey Central, and 3,000 Illinois Central.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 114 3-8; 5-20s '65, 109½; do. '65 new, 110¾; do. '67, 113⅛; do. '68, 117¾; new 5s, 112¾; new 4½s, 105¾; 10-40s, 113; do. coupons, 113½; currency 6s, 122½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 43½; do. new, 43; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 104.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 75½; Quicksilver, 14¾; do. preferred, 29½; Mariposa, 6; do. preferred, 6¾; Pacific Mail, 28; Adams Express, 102; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 84½; American Express, 57½; United States Express, 56; New York Central, 102½; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 17¾; Harlem, 139; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 48¾; Panama, 122; Union Pacific, 60; Lake Shore, 55; Illinois Central, 57½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92; Northwestern common, 35¾; do preferred, 56¾; C. C. C. & I., 35¼; do preferred, 56½; C. C. C. & Imon, 35¼; do preferred, 56½; C. C. C. & I., 37; Rock Island, 101; St. Paul, 17½; do. preferred, 48 3-8; Toledo & Wabash, 34½; Fort Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 3⅝; do. preferred, 14; Chicago & Alton, 99½; do. preferred, 109½; Ohio & Mississippi, 4½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 74½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 16½; Missouri Pacific, 101½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 3½; Burington & Quincy, 17; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 12½; Union Pacific land grants, 101½; Union Pacific, sinking fund, 95; Central Pacific, 106½; Union Pacific, 103½; New Jersey Central, 94½.

LONDON, January 18. — The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £643,000 in the past week. The amount withdrawn on balance to-day was £61,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 44½ per cent. Consols, 95 5-16@5-20s '65, 105½; do. '67, 109; 10-40s, 109½; new 5s, 107; New York Central, 99; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 18½.

PARIS, January 18.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 26,103,000 francs in the past week. Rentes, 106f 55c.

FRANKFORT, January 18.—U. S. new 5s, 102½.

BERLIN, January 18.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 18,458,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 18, 1877.

There is a fair degree of activity in commercial circles, although general business is not what it should be and usually is at this particular time. In regard to the leading staples, there are no important features to note; no change in values deserving of special notice. The resumption of river navigation will have a tendency to stimulate trade somewhat, as it will increase considerably both our imports and exports.

APPLES—Continue dull but prices remain unchanged; selling in a jobbing way, from store, at $1@1.75 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

ALES—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the blues. XXX $4.50 to the city and $3 to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—The demand continues light and prices are easy but unchanged. Common Soda Ash, 2¼@3, refined do, 3¾@4. Nitrate Soda, 3¾@4. Pearls, 6¾@7. Potash, 5½@6. Arsenic, 4½@5c. Manganese, 6@8. Flour Spar, 2@2½. Black Lead, 45.

APPLE-BUTTER—Dull; quoted at 38@40c ₱ gallon in kegs, and 42@45c in small packages.

BEANS—Are scarce, and firmly held at $2@2.15 per bushel in round lots and $2.25 in a jobbing way.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$4@4.50 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—Hurl, 6@8c; choice brush that will work up, 8@9c; choice covers 4½@5c; choice insiding and covers, 4½; inferior and mixed, 3@4½; crooked, 2½@3, as to color and quality.

BROOMS—Trade has been quiet as usual at this season of the year, but prices remain firm, not influenced by the new product, as with the recent advance in Broom Corn at the source of supply, an early advance in prices here seems inevitable. We continue to quote 'Union' factory as follows:

Patent Serew Ferule (plain handles, velvet finish			
Yellow	2	do	$2 25
No 5 extra Parlor	do. 4	do	2 85
No 4	do. do. 2	do	2 65
No 3	do. do. 4	do	2 40
No 5 carpet	do. 4	do	2 25
No 4 carpet	do. 4	do	2 10
No 3 carpet	do. 4	do	2 00
No 6 Hurl Palated Brace	4	do	2 25
No 5 Hurl Velvet	3	do	2 10
No 4 Hurl	3	do	2 00
No 3 Hurl	Brace 2	do	1 90
No 2 Hurl—plain handle	2	do	1 75
No 1 Hurl	do 2	do	1 60
Railroad, Steamboat, Mill and Stable (Hardwood) plain 3 & 4 do			2 00@2 25
Whisk (6, 8 and 10 12 inch) Velvet			1 50@1 75
Do. do. do.		Plain	1 25@1 50
Do. Barber (12 and 14 inch) Plain			1 50@1 75
Toy (Fancy Handles, 10 and 12 inch) vel.			1 50@1 75
Do do do.		plain.	2 25@1 50
Misses (Velvet			2 25

BUTTER—Dealers generally continue to report a dull market, that the supply is considerably in excess of the demand, and as the eastern markets are overstocked, like our own, there is no outlet; prices weak and in buyers favor. Prime to choice rolls, 28@25c; medium to good, 18@20; do. solid packed, 12@14; common, 8@10c.

CRACKERS—Demand active and prices advanced.

Water Crackers	6½
Soda	6½
Butter	6½
Oyster	6½
Lemon Biscuit	11
Sugar Crackers	9½
Pan Cake Flour	$9.25 per bbl

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $9@11 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

CIDER—Dull; $3@5 per bbl—barrels included.

CHEESE—There is a continued steady demand, and prices are firm but unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory, 14@14½c to wholesale buyeres and 15@15½ in a jobbing way. Fancy brands quoted at 18 for 'Young America' and 17 for 'Nutmegs.'

COOPERAGE—The market for Oil Barrel cooperage is dull and weak, notwithstanding the supply here is small concessions would have to be made in order to effect sales. Oil Barrels dull and lower; city make, $1.40@1.32½.

CORDAGE & ROPE—Sisal Rope has been reduced 5c ₱ lb; other kinds unchanged. Following are the current rates:

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upwards	14½ cts. per lb
⅜	15½ "
⅜ and 5-16 in. diameter	15½ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14½ "
Hay, stave and leather twine	14½ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLE.

Hawser laid	15½ cts. per lb
" 10 thot	Rope Yarns 16½ "
Sand Pump Rope	15½ "

SISAL ROPE

½ inch diameter and upward	11½ cts. per lb
⅜	12½ "
⅜ and 5-16 in. diameter	12½ "
Hay, spoke and leather twine	11½ "
Lath Yarn	11½ "

CANNED GOODS—Following are the current jobbing rates:

3 ₱ Peaches	$2 25	2 ₱ Pears	$2 00
2 ₱ Pie Peaches	1 50	2 ₱ Winslow Corn	2 00
3 ₱ Blackberries	1 50	3 ₱ Tomatoes	1 90
3 ₱ Strawberries	1 75	2 ₱ Lima Beans	1 90
2 ₱ Pine Apple	2 50	2 ₱ String Beans	1 25
2 ₱ Whortleberries	2 00	2 ₱ Cherries	2 00
3 ₱ Raspberries	2 00		

DRIED PEAS—In fair demand at $1.50 ₱ bushel in round lots and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no movement worthy of mention in Apples, and they can only be quoted nominal at 4@5c ₱ lb. Some halve Peaches are making their appearance at 12@13c ₱ lb, but moving in small lots only.

DRESSED HOGS—7@7½ ₱ lb.

EGGS—The supply of fresh is almost exhausted, and prices are still tending upward; we now quote at 30@35c. Pickled, 25@27c, as to brand.

FEATHERS—In slow demand at 55@55c.

FISH—Following are the current rates in a jobbing way:

	₱ bbl.	half bbl.
Split Labrador Herring	7 50	
Round Herring	6 00	per bbl.
White Fish		5 75
Lake Trout		4 50
Lake Pickerel		3 50
Lake Herring		2 75
Large Georges Codfish	6½c ₱ lb	
Medium Codfish	7	
Medium	6½	₱ box
No 1 Herring	5½	₱ box
Boneless Cod	50c	
Ex o 1 Mess Mackerel	$27	00
Ex o 1 Shore	20	50
No 1 Shore	18	00
Ex 1 Bay	18	00
No 1 Bay	15	00
Ex No 2 Large	12	50
No 2 Medium	11	00
No 3 Large	10	00
No 3 Medium	8	50

FLOUR—There has been no change in the general position of the market during the past day or two; the feeling is possibly not as strong as it was a few days ago in sympathy with Wheat, but the recent sharp advance is fully maintained, and dealers still allege that flour is lower here relatively than at the source of supply. We continue to quote good brands of red winter and spring wheat flours at $7.50@7.75; ambers, $8@8.25; patent procers and fancy white wheat brands, $8.50@9.50. Rye flour, $4.50@5.

GROCERIES—Our dispatches, both from New York and Baltimore, report Coffee dull and weak, and as long as there is a prospect of prices ruling lower no improvement in the demand need be looked for. Liberal receipts of new crop Rio are expected within the next few weeks, and this was the main cause of the recent reaction. Sugars in fair demand but unchanged. A. Thomson & Co., of New Orleans, report choice Molasses in light supply in that market. Rice is firmer with an increasing trade, which may be attributed to the belief that prices have touched the lowest point. Syrups more active and firmer.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard A	11¾@11¾
Crushed	12¾	Coffee A	11¼@11¼
Granulated	12¾	Standard Ex C	11¼@11¾
Powdered	13	N. O.	9¾@10¾

COFFEES.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	26	Best	29
Prime	25	Second Grade	28
Fair	24	Third Grade	26
Java	36	Java	36
		Loose half a cent less.	

SYRUPS.

Choice	60	65	Fair 50	55
Prime	55	60	Dark 40	45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	53@55c
Prime " " N. O.	50@50c
Fair new crop N. O.	45c

GRAIN—There is little or no Wheat here, excepting that in the hands of millers, and very little coming forward; dealers claim that it can scarcely be laid down here at the figures millers are willing to pay; we continue to quote at $1.47@1.50 for fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red; do. amber and white, $1.48@1.55. Our advices from nearly all the leading trade centres yesterday were of an offish character. The Oat market continues dull, and with a supply somewhat in excess of present wants, prices are easy but unchanged; mixed, 37@38; white, 39@40. Corn, both ear and shelled, in light supply and the market is firmer, although prices remain as last quoted; 55@56c, on track, for the former and 52@53c for the latter. The stock of shelled is very much reduced, and it is said that it cannot be laid down here to be sold at quotations. Rye in fair demand and may be quoted at 75@78c. Barley continues very dull; indeed, there is scarcely enough doing to establish prices.

HAY—Loose selling from country wagons at $15@18. Baled (on track) quoted at $18@15, as to quality.

MILL FEED—Is scarce and higher. Bran, $16@17; Seconds and Shorts, $18@19; Chopped Feed, $20@22; Middlings, $22@24, as to quality.

OILS—Procter & Gamble's double extra, $1.15@1.05; W. Alexander & Co do, 90@95; No. 1, 75@85; No. 2, 65@68; White winter miners, 61@63; yellow, 55@57 cents. Carbon quoted at 24½ cents to the wholesale trade, and 1a2c additional in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—There has been an active demand within the past few days and prices are higher; we now quote at $2@2.50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

POULTRY—Dressed is in fair supply and dull; Chickens and Turkeys, 10@12, per lb. Geese, 8@9c.

POTATOES—In light supply, but with a light demand, prices remain unchanged. Selling in a jobbing way at $1.20@1.35 per bu, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—There is only a fair trade, and prices are easy but unchanged. Packing operations are not far from a stand-still, receipts of hogs being light on account of the snow-blockade, while packers are not anxious to operate freely until there is a margin in their favor, which they claim is not the case now.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	13	Lard, prime leaf, tes	12¼
Shoulders Ex S. C	9	Do. Hf bbls	13¼
B'fast Bacon S. C	13	Do. bkts	13½
Dried Beef Ex S. C	15	Do. ₱ lb caddies	14½
Do. do. do.		Do. ₱ ℔ do	14¼
per doz	$6½	Do. ₱ lb pails	14½
Do. Shoulder's new	8	Do. ₱ lb do	14¼
Short Rib Sides	9¼	Do. 6 ₱ lb do	—
Clear Sides	10¼	Pigs feet (half bbls	4 20
Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$18,50	Do. (large)	2 10
Short Cut do	18.50	Ham Sausage	9½

RAGS—Steady at 2¼c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

WINDOW GLASS—Discount off western list, 50 per cent. by the car load, and 45 for smaller quantities. Trade is very dull, as it always is at this season of the year.

WOODEN WARE—Trade is fairly active, and there is a disposition manifested to stock up now to avoid the delay incident to the rush that always occurs in February. No change in prices. "Corry Ware" is quoted at the following prices:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 do	7 50
No. 3 do	6 50
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	1 85
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 10
Three Pails	5 00
Ash Butter Tubs, 30 lbs	6 00
Do Do 25 lbs	4 00
Clothes Pins—₱ box	17 00
Brass Handles plain per m	25 00
" " painted	25 00

WHITE LEAD—Regular combination price, 9c ₱ lb for ton lots, and ¼ c to 1c additional for smaller lots.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 18, 1877.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	109 cars.	8 cars.	26 cars.	8 cars.
Saturday	32 "	"	16 "	23 "
Sunday	126 "	"	23 "	15 "
Monday	— "	"	24 "	7 "
Tuesday	15 "	"	27 "	22 "
Wednesday	— "	"	25 "	19 "
Thursday	13 "	"	32 "	6 "
Total	395 "	"	194 "	85 "
Last week	248 "	"	114 "	68 "

CATTLE.

The arrivals (both of local and through cattle) show considerable of an increase as compared with the preceding week, and while common and medium grades declined from ½ to ¾, good shipping qualities brought fully as much as they did last week. This is easily explained. The offerings consisted chiefly of the former kind, and while a supply in excess of the demand buyers had no difficulty in obtaining all they wanted at the decline, while of the latter (the supply being small) sellers had no difficulty in obtaining full last week's rates. In consequence of the blockade at Buffalo there was a good demand both on Philadelphia and New York account, and we have no doubt some 30 or 40 cars more of good shipping cattle than were here could have been disposed of, as but few of the buyers for the points named were able to get all they wanted.

There were 172 cars disposed of during the week under review, of which 75 cars were bought to go to Philadelphia, 38 cars to New York, and the remainder (59 cars) were taken by country dealers and local butchers. The highest price reported was 6c, which was paid for 2 cars, one car of which would have sold readily at 6¼, perhaps 6¾c, separately, but they were an extra fine bunch of cattle. Rough half-fatted cattle, of which there was an over-supply, were dragg y at a decline of ¾ to a ¼. The supply of Bulls was light, and they, as well as fat cows, were in fair demand and brought pretty full prices, 3¾@4¼ for the former and 4@4½c for the latter. We are cognizant of 1 car of cows having brought 4.30; also 6 cars of good 1 400 ℔ steers at 6.00. Stock cattle continue dull, as they nearly always are at this particular time. We quote as follows:

Extra 1,800@1,400 steers	6.00@6.25
Prime 1,300@1,400 steers	5.35@5.75
Fair 1,200@1,300 steers	4.75@5.00
Fair 1.0.0@1,050 steers	4.25@4.50
Bulls, Cows and Stags	3.25@4.00
Stockers 700@900 lbs	3.00@3.75

SHEEP.

The supply this week has been the largest we have had for some, but with an increased demand the market was fairly active and firm at last week's prices. Salesmen admitted that they obtained fully as much this week as last, and buyers claimed that in view of the fact that many of the sheep were wet, having been out in the rain and snow before being shipped, they ought to have their weight, their purchases taking this into consideration, cost more than those of last week. However, notwithstanding the offerings were unusually large, the demand was fully equal to the supply, and sellers had no difficulty in selling, and, that too, at full prices. To-day, when left the yards there were very few remaining unsold, and, so far as we could learn, there were but few shipped on in first hands. We quote as follows:

Extra 115@130 lbs	6.25@6.50
Extra 95@100 lbs	5.60@5.75
Prime 85@90 lbs	5.25@5.40
Good 80@85 lbs	4.75@5.00
Fair 75@80 lbs	4.25@4.50
Common 70@75 lbs	3.50@4.00

HOGS

The supply has been comparatively light, and while prices were higher to day as compared with this day week, they were the same per cwt lower as compared with yesterday. There is no animation in the market, and it is fair to conclude that the increased cost has curtailed the demand; moreover, it is claimed that dressed hogs being so much cheaper fewer live ones are wanted; butchers here can buy the former cheaper than the latter, and we presume it is the same elsewhere. Furthermore, hogs are higher relatively than the products, and unless there is a change in the general position of the market, we are of the opinion that packers will not want so many from this time forward; however, there is no question but the supply is light, otherwise the prices now prevailing would certainly bring them forward more freely. Quotations may be fairly given as follows:

Philadelphia Hogs	7.00@7.25
Good Yorkers	6.35@6.50
Common Yorkers	6.00@6.25
Pigs	5.50@5.75
Roughs	5.00@5.50

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 18, 1877.

There was a firmer feeling in the Crude market to-day, and prices, as compared with yesterday, were a shade higher; the improvement, however, there is reason to believe, was the result of speculation, as there was nothing in the position of the market for the product to justify it. United certificates were quoted at $3 60; immediate shipment, $3,80@3.85.

Refined, so far as the export trade is concerned, continues very dull, and prices are weak; 20¾ is given as the official price, but sales were reported at 20a26. Home trade demand fair, and prices unchanged at 24½. Antwerp lower; 48½ francs.

Oil Barrels unchanged; sales of city make reported at $1.32½.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Bbls.
American Oil Works..Brough, McK, & Co	Bal. 428
Citizens Oil Co	Do do 592
Total	1,020

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

On most grades of domestic wools the market continues in a rather quiet and uncertain condition. The demand, indeed, seems dependent upon wants of manufacturers of a pressing character, and as these increase or diminish so business fluctuates. No indication of a desire to search out and accumulate supplies beyond early consumptive ability is shown, and speculative feeling for the time being is at rest. The current arguments on the market remain about as before, the one side claiming small sales and concentration of stocks, with determination and ability to hold, and the other complaining of the absence of margins and the necessity which must compel sales; general and cautious purchases in all grades. On prices, much the same general range of quotations is reported, and they may be called steady for fine fleeces, choice combings and good selections of pulled, but otherwise the tone is a little tame, and there is a slight probability that here and there good customers could gain slight favors. The low styles of Texas and California, indeed, are openly offered at a concession, the poor condition in which they have been marketed and a pretty full accumulation of stock inducing some anxiety among holders to realize. Foreign stock remains quiet and nominally steady, but without movement.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of grain in store on the dates named, as reported by the State Register of Grain:

	1877. Jan. 15.	1876. Jan. 17.
Wheat	3,511,911	2,537,862
Corn	1,646,528	804,246
Oats	641,080	417,539
Rye	216,661	147,609
Barley	1,103,608	319,667
Total all kinds	7,160,098	4,227,822

The warehousemen report the amount of Minnesota wheat at 50,320 bu. No. 1 and 235,699 bu No. 2. As compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 71,945 bu wheat, 10,866 bu. oats, 30,880 bu rye, 437,169 bu corn, and a decrease of 29,256 bu barley.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 18, 1877.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,27¾ cash; $1,28¼ February; $1,30¾ March. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; 43¾c cash; 43¾c February; 44½c March. Oats quiet; 35¾c cash; 35¾c February; 36¼c March. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley dull at 61a61¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork fairly active and a shade higher; $16,75 cash; $16.85 February; $17,15 March. Lard dull; $10,75 cash; $10,85 February. $11,05 March. Bulk meats quiet; 6a6¾@a8¾c. Dressed hogs quiet; light $7a7,10; heavy $7,35.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.07.

On call board wheat closed higher; $1,29¾ February; $1,33¼ March. Corn higher; 44¾a44¾c February; 44¾a43¾c March. Oats unchanged. Pork higher; $17,02½ February; $17,32½ March. Lard higher; $10,90 February; $11,10 March.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Flour: demand moderate; receipts 2,600 barrels; superfine western and State $4,60a5,25; common to good $5,65a5,95; good to choice $6,00a6,15; white wheat extra $6,20a6,35; extra Ohio $6,35a7,80; St. Louis $6,25a9,25. Rye flour steady. Corn meal $2,85a3,15. Wheat: limited demand; receipts 6,000 bushels; prices unchanged. Rye firm; western 81a84c. Barley: No. 2 Canada $1,05. Malt firm. Corn steady; receipts 16,000 bush.; No. 2 ungraded 62½c; mixed new no grade 61¼a62c. Oats quiet; receipts 35,000 bush.; western mixed and State 43a43½c. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 18¾a21¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¼a9¾c; prime 9⅝c. Molasses quiet; N. O. 45a56c. Rice steady; Louisiana 4¼a 6c; Carolina 6¼a6¾c. Turpentine steady at 47c. Eggs unsettled; western 32a36c. Pork dull; uninspected $17,62½. Beef quiet, Middles: long clear 9¾a9¾c. Lard dull; prime steam $11,15. Butter dull; western 12a14c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Whisky $1,14a1,15.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 18.—Refined petroleum 18 1-2d; spirits do. 14a15d.

ANTWERP, January 18.—Refined petroleum 49 1-2f.

LIVERPOOL, January 18.—Cotton quiet at 6 13-16a6 7-16d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 7,500. California white wheat average 10s8a10s11d; red western spring No. 2 to 1 10sa10s 10d; winter 10s 8la11s. Flour 24a26s. Corn 27¼a27½s. Oats 34d 1-2a 36s. Barley 3 1-2a. Pork 70s. Refined petroleum 19d; spirits 12½d. Turpentine 35½d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—Cotton quiet; 12¼c. Flour in fair demand. Wheat dull; red $1,45a1,52. Corn firm; 43a43c. Oats quiet; 27½a27½c. Rye quiet at 80c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull and nominal; $17,25. Lard dull; steam $10,75 cash; kettle $11,75a12. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders nominal, 6½c; short rib 8½a8¾c; short clear 9½c. Bacon firmer; $7,50@8,a10,12½. Whisky nominally unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1,05. Butter dull and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.—Clover seed 14a14¼c. Flour dull; extra $4,75; Minnesota family $7a7,62½. Wheat: amber $1,53a1,55; white $1,50a1,60. Rye 78c. Corn: steam 53a54c. Oats firm; 37a40c. Whisky $1,14. Provisions: New York and Bradford county extra 31a32c; firsts 27a29c; western extra 25a29c; firsts 22a24c. Cheese firm; 13¾a13 3-4c. Eggs: western fresh 35a37c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 18.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee spring $1,37; No. 2 $1,31 No. 3 $1,20¼. Corn easier; No. 2 43½c. Oats firm; 31½a 35c. Rye firm; No. 1 74½c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 81½c; March 80c; No. 3 nominally 39c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 18—Cotton dull and nominal. Wheat less active; No. 2 red fall $1,34. Corn scarcer at 40a40½c. Oats firm at 35c. Rye dull; quiet at 77c. Barley unchanged. Whisky quiet; $1,07. Pork dull; $16.75. Lard dull; $10.87½. Bulk meats little doing; 6¼a8¾@8½a8¾c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 18.—Cotton firm; middlings 12½c; sales 2,000 bales; receipts 961; shipments 1,614. Corn: demand light; mixed 53a55c; white 54a56c. Oats firm; mixed 40a50; white 52a54c. Others unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 18. — Flour steady. Wheat dull; amber Michigan held at $1,46; seller February $1,46¾; No. 2 amber $1,32; No. 3 red $1,41¼. Corn steady; high mixed 44¾c; No. 2 44¾c white. Oats dull; 41¾c; rejected 30 1-2c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 18.—Cotton firm at 12¾c. Flour firm; extra $5a5,50; family $5,50a6,50. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady, 45c. Rye firm; 80c. Oats firmer; white 37c; mixed 35c. Pork dull; $13,12½. Bulk meats 6¼a8¾a9c. Lard dull; keg 11½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18.—Whisky quiet; $1,09. Sugar firm, inferior 5a6c; centrifugal 9a9¼c. Molasses $1,02a1,08. Corn: centrifugal 25a36c; common 30a35c; fair 38c.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 18.—Flour in fair demand and firm; Minnesota $4,50a6,00. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 72¾a75c. Oats in fair demand; mixed No. 2 and 3 white 53a55c; rejected 46a50c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 18.—Wheat unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,38; No. 2 do. $1,26; No. 1 milky ear $1,35; No. 1 white Michigan $1,55. Corn unchanged.

Petroleum.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, January 18.—The *Derrick* says: Opening at $3.55½, there was an advance promptly to $3.60, followed by a decline to $3.50. Strengthened, it advanced to $3.56½, weakened and closed firm at $3.55½. The closing quotation is

HOME NEWS.

Stationary or falling barometer, westerly winds, generally warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional light rains, are indicated for to-day.

Arrested in New York.

Julius Straug, of the South Side, against whom there is now pending a charge in which it is set forth that he embezzled a sum of money from a sewing machine company, for which he was agent, was arrested yesterday in New York city, in compliance with a telegram from Chief of Police Hartzell, of this city. Straug disappeared about the time of the commission of the crime alleged against him.

WARD SUGGESTIONS.

Meeting Last Night in the Second Ward, Allegheny—Candidates Must Abide by the Result.

A meeting of the Republican voters of the Second ward, Allegheny, was held last evening at the North avenue school house for the purpose of suggesting candidates for the ward offices. Mr. John H. Hare was called to preside and Mr. W. H. Lockhart to act as Secretary.

The following resolutions were submitted and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting of the Republicans of the Second ward, Allegheny, that all the candidates to be nominated shall distinctly understand that they are running on a Republican ticket, and if elected shall act as Republicans; and the candidate to be nominated for Select Councill is hereby instructed to use his influence in favor of a Republican caucus for the nomination of city officers.

Resolved, That each person suggested shall pledge himself to abide by the above resolution, and shall pledge himself to abide by the decision of the primary election, and shall support the whole Republican ward and county ticket.

Resolved, That the primary elections shall be held in each election precinct of the ward.

The following candidates were then nominated for the various offices:

Mayor—Thomas Megraw, Walton Woolsey and Wm. C. Cooke.

Select Council—Geo. D. Riddle.

School Directors—W. Scheider, Edward Armstrong, H. M. Dunlap, R. B. Francis, Richard Nuttal and Joseph King.

Assessor—John C. McClelland.

Election Officers.—First District—Assessor, John C. McClelland; Judge, S. C. Grier, Andrew Haslett; Inspectors, James Bradley, Charles Campbell; Second District—Assessor, Thomas Pepperday; Judge, W. W. Barker; Inspectors, John Robb, W. H. Lockhart. Third District—Assessor, Theo. Clark; Judge, B. Snyder; Inspectors, James A. McLaughlin, H. McLaren, Sr., John Hedger, John Harris. Fourth District—Assessor, Samuel Wood, Jr.; Judge, J. Ashworth; Inspectors, B. Waddington, S. Wood, Jr., George Shaffnit. Constables—Elijah Barker, W. Swain.

HANDLING THE "SUPRIOUS."

A Young Man Captured in Allegheny With Bogus Coin in His Possession.

About seven o'clock last evening a young man, who answers to the cognomen of Samuel Williams, was arrested in Allegheny on a charge of passing counterfeit money, and from present appearances it looks as though the charge was well founded. About six o'clock he entered Hurst's saloon in the Diamond, below Ohio street, and took a drink, paying for the same with a counterfeit half dollar coin, receiving his proper change in good currency. A few minutes afterward he informed the bar-tender, Richard Smith, that he had given him a counterfeit half dollar and asked that it be returned to him, at the same time handing over a good half dollar. He then took Smith to one side and after telling him that he could put him in a way to dress in good clothes and always have plenty of money in his pocket, proposed that he should deal in counterfeit money. He offered to furnish him the bogus coin at $30 in good money for $100 worth of the "queer." Smith apparently took the bait, inducing Williams to believe that he would engage in the business whereupon Williams said that he would not be able to complete the arrangement until Monday evening. Special policeman Thomas Harrison had by this time been quietly notified of the affair, and when Smith invited him to take a walk with them he readily assented, and the three walked down to the corner of Irwin and Western avenues. At this point they separated, and Harrison allowed Williams to reach Beach street before moving away, as he desired to track him to his headquarters. When the affair Williams, so as to keep him in view, but the latter soon discovered that he was followed and started to run, whereupon Harrison ran up and caught him, and after some little resistance took him to the Mayor's office. Williams was then searched and two counterfeit half dollars and $92 in good money were found in his possession, about four-fifths of the latter being in small change. About 30 cigars were also found in his pocket, which he took up. The detectives fear that he has been circulating the bogus coin quite freely on account of his being in possession of so much small change, as many cigars, as the usual plan of operation is to make a small purchase—say a cigar—and pay for it with a counterfeit half-dollar and receive 45 cents good money in change.

When in the saloon he exhibited four half dollars, but when searched only two of them could be found on his person. It was thought perhaps he had quietly dropped what spurious coin he had, except the two half dollars, when on his way to the lockup, and a lantern was obtained and the streets searched, but none could be found.

In his own defense he says he was not quite sober when he was in Hurst's saloon, and that he was only joking with the barkeeper. He says that he was engaged in Philadelphia as engineer at the St. George Hotel, until the 1st of last December, since which time he has been engaged in selling small chromos. He arrived in Allegheny about a week ago, and says that he can easily prove the truth of his statements. The police were notified last evening that a man had attempted to pass a counterfeit half dollar in Conursin's saloon on Pennsylvania avenue, during the afternoon, and it is thought that this is the man who made the attempt. A hearing will be had before Mayor Phillips this morning when the case will be thoroughly investigated.

"MOLLIE MAGUIRES."

A Sensation at Connellsville—A Man Driven From His Home and his House Burned.

The residents of Connellsville Pa., are greatly exercised over the burning of a house, and the disappearance of its occupant, whom they have reason to believe was murdered. The house was occupied by a Mr. Richter, a coal miner employed at Dravo's shafe, and it is stated that Tuesday night his house was visited by six masked men who beat him unmercifully, after which they demolished the furniture, and then took their departure. Wednesday night about seven o'clock the house was discovered to be on fire, but the flames were extinguished before they gained much headway. At two o'clock the house was fired in several places and had gained such headway before it was discovered that it was totally consumed with all its contents. It is stated that Richter had some difficulty with some of his fellow workmen who are said to be "Molly Maguires," and it is believed that he was murdered and his body left in the house which they burned to conceal the crime.

The following additional particulars were received by a special dispatch from Connellsville last night:

On Sunday night last several masked men came to the house of a man named Richter, an employe of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Coal and Coke Co., and drove him, his wife and two children from the house, throwing stones after them. They retreated up the railroad in the direction of Connellsville uninjured. The same performance was repeated on Monday night. On Tuesday night he was driven from the house, his furniture smashed up and himself severely beaten while all the windows in the house were broken. Ex-policeman Shaw was employed to watch the premises on Wednesday evening, and if possible capture the desperadoes. About dusk he went to the residence of Richter and found him extinguishing a fire that had been kindled under the stairway and was informed by Richter that masked men had been there, started the fire and left. Shaw returned home and told this story to several men who called upon him after the house had burned, hoping that he might throw some light upon the mysterious affair. He has told a different story to parties who have since talked with him. A rumor was afloat to-night that human bones had been found in the ashes but is not credited. The house was situated on 16 feet of the grounds of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company, and on the grounds of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Coal and Coke company. It was built by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company, but was claimed by both companies Superintendent Davidson, of the Coke Company, asserted this evening that the house was burned by the railroad men acting under the instructions of Superintendent Hyndman, which Mr. Hyndman denounces as false, as he would not stoop to such an act.

Try the extra quality Boston crackers baked by S. S. Marvin & Co.

Although the Season

for wearing heavy underclothing is but half over, the time for selling it is well advanced. Recognizing this fact, F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, have made large reductions throughout this department. They are now showing a full line of Ladies' Scarlet Angola all Wool Vests and Pants at much below their true value.

THE ICONOCLASTS.

Murphy's Meetings in the Two Cities Last Night—The Broken Idols of Intemperance—The Jam at the Fifth Avenue Church—What They are Doing in Other Places.

"What Shall the Harvest Be?" the most popular of the songs in the temperance meetings, should be changed to "Where Shall we Store the Grain?" for the harvest of the temperance effort has already attained gigantic proportions.

At half-past seven last evening a GAZETTE reporter repaired to the Fifth avenue church, and found the doors closed to all comers. By the magic of that influence known only to reporters, he got inside an aisle door, but there he stuck. Not an inch further could any one get through the compact crowd. But "where there is a will there is a way," and one of the ushers, to whom is delegated authority, volunteered his assistance to find a place for my scribe. A chair could be heard and a pencil used. Up through the long aisle then, the usher pushed elbowing a narrow channel which the reporter edged into ere it closed, unmindful of the jeers, looks and low, but deep ejaculations of the wrathful multitude until, near the stage, a vacant place three inches square was found. By the time this thing could be hemmed and a pencil used. Up was accomplished Mr. Murphy had concluded an impassioned address, of magnificent oratory, and Rev. C. H. Barrett had taken the stand and delivered an appropriate exhortation.

During an interval of singing that followed Mr. H. V. McKelvey, a person well known by reputation to the community as "Blonde" or "Mont" McKelvey, came up and signed the pledge, was recognized and received with a storm of applause, when General Murphy called him upon the platform and insisted upon his speaking. He did not say much, but that he had been a very hard drinker for many years. He had been put in the police courts a great many times, but hoped never to be there again. He was given a liberal shaking of hands all round, and given the seat of honor on the platform.

Rev. Alexander Clark, D.D., was next introduced, and spoke eloquently for several minutes. He believed this was a noble work, lighting homes and blessing families that were before dark and dismal.

When it commenced it was but a grain of mustard seed, but it is said that faith, though small as that imitless mal fragment of the vegetable world, can move a mountain. And so it seemed already the faith of these earnest temperance workers had done. He was glad to see such vast concourse, glad to see the banners that denoted the growing strength of the movement. In this work people of all denominations unite. The Methodist, the Presbyterian, the Catholic, the Calvinist, the Lutheran, all work shoulder to shoulder in perfect harmony. It is truly wonderful. It is like Pentecost; it is the work of Him who antidates Luther, Calvin, Wesley, and all the other reformers who have left their mark in the world. It is a manifestation of Christ. It is said that if any man comes to the door and knocks it shall be opened unto him. But then the if is only on one side. It is on the side of humanity; there is none of it on the other side. "Knock! knock! and it *shall* be opened unto you." God is on the inside with a love that is boundless, and glorious love. If you knock it is not said that it may possibly be opened unto you; there are not so many inside nor outside that you cannot get in; but "knock and it shall be opened." I want to see, said the speaker, all these countenances lighted up with glory, and all your names inscribed in the Book of Life. And I want to see all be a great company march up the golden streets of the New Jerusalem, among whom I know Brother Murphy will be.

Rev. W. C. Connelly was the next speaker. He said that he had been for three years back in the ranks of the opposition, and knew all about it. No one could say but what he had fought their battles bravely. He had lost the confidence, friends, social standing, and the approbation of men—all that a man holds dear. He thanked God that he was now on the other side. Mr. C. then referred to the way in which a man will float down the stream of dissipation heedless of danger, until he finds himself almost beyond help. It is astonishing how gradually a man declines, how imperceptibly he retrogrades until he hardly knows where he is.

Mr. Murphy at this point said perhaps he had made a mistake in not asking the girls to sign. He had no doubt that many of them needed to sign; that they frequently got out wine and punch to George and Jennie when they got home. Could their kid gloves, blandest smiles and best bows. A woman who loves her husband truly can cure him of almost any disease. And a good girl has an immense influence over the man whom she loves. We may laugh at love, and smile when we see two young people expressing fondness for each other; but love is the most sacred thing on earth. If a young girl loves a young man, she should never permit him to carry a flask of liquor in his pocket.

James A. Murphy, a young man, followed the great Francis, and delivered some really admirable remarks. He, although young, had been a hard drinker, but last Fourth of July he called to the entreaties of his mother and vowed never to touch liquor again. He had kept that vow, but on the 27th of December signed Murphy's pledge, and went to his mother in Kentucky, as the best New Year's gift he could make her.

While this young man was speaking some one in front of the stand said he could explain some thing the speaker was saying if he had a chance. Mr. Murphy called the officious man, who was undoubtedly drunk, by telling him that he had already lied when he told him (Mr. Murphy) that he had kept the pledge. Mr. Murphy said that he hated liars, and if the young man took him for a fool, he was greatly mistaken. The fellow, who was taken down wonderfully, acknowledged that he had broken the pledge, but said he came to sign again. Mr. Murphy told him not to do it unless he intended to keep it. No man should sign unless he was perfectly sober, as it was a serious obligation to take.

Mr. S. Reed Johnston was the next called for, but only spoke a few words.

Mr. S. J. Paisley also spoke for a few moments, and was followed by Frank X. Burns. The latter said that eight weeks ago he had returned from New York, where he had been on a spree, and was speech, when the meeting of his return by Mr. Paisley, who said he must go and see Murphy. He had never known Mr. Paisley to be identified with any temperance movement, and supposed that Murphy was some new saloon keeper. He went, found Murphy and signed the pledge. Since then he has been astonished at himself to see what a change has been wrought. These meetings were nearer heaven than any place he had ever been before.

The meeting was then concluded by the doxology and benediction by Dr. Alexander Clark.

ON THE HILL.

The fourth meeting of the series of temperance meetings at the Centenary M. E. Church, Kirkpatrick street, took place last night and was well attended.

Dr. Jas. Thorn, the presiding officer, introduced Mr. Jno. Best, who, although he signed the pledge with a trembling hand, while he felt himself every since growing stronger and stronger as he grew older in the cause of temperance. God helping him, he would remain firm to the end.

Mr. Jno. Leech, one of our old Hill residents, was next called to the front, and he manfully responded and told his story in a truthful way that carried conviction with it.

F. W. Bernard who has traveled around the world roughing it for a considerable time, although he had a good education he sadly neglected it, and by the influence of whisky he lost the best of chances from time to time until at last he found himself in Pittsburgh and was saved from that, influenced by Mr. Murphy he hoped for life.

W. G. Dunseath in the course of his remarks pointed out the great evils of intemperance, lost to himself and others. He would dwell for some length on the past, present and future, and gave assurance to the audience, God helping him he would endeavor to redeem any errors of his past by his work for the good cause in the future.

The speaker gave great credit to the crusaders and thought that they had sowed the seed for the harvest which we are now reaping.

Mr. H. C. Craft was the next speaker, and gave his experience in getting up stairs to get to bed, and how much fun he had in undressing, and also in getting his boots off. He said he was not going to make a long speech, as some speakers had the habit of doing, saying long things and doing long things, which he was opposed to. He hoped all would come forward and sign the pledge.

Mr. Shannon was next to tell the story of how he had come forward and entered the army of Francis Murphy, and wanted all to come and do likewise.

Mr. Daniel Street was called to the stand, and it being his first temperance speech, he said he belonged to the Murphy army, and was glad of it, and hoped all old and young would join the ranks.

Rev. McDermitt was then introduced as a man who had been in jail for ten years, and confessed to the truth of it. (He was jail Chaplain.)

Mr. David Warden was called, and stated that he was one of the drinkers that took a drink sometimes, but he had joined Murphy's band and hoped that others would do the same.

Mr. Gronliger was next called and gave some good hits at the pop drinker, and also sang a song for cold water drinkers, which was a good hit. Forty-five signed the pledge, making 445. Another meeting will be held to-morrow evening at 7:30.

At the overflow meeting at Rev. Boyer's church, Fulton street, near Centre avenue, last evening, the house was crowded to suffocation, and the people were enthusiastic and earnest in the success of the great reform. The meeting was conducted by P. C. Abbott, as usual, who it appears has become a permanent fixture at Rev. Boyer's church. The meeting opened with reading of Scriptures and prayer by Rev. McDermitt, when Mr. Abbott made a very entertaining speech. The most of his remarks was in reference to the appetite created by strong drink. Speeches were also made by Mr. R. C. Craft, Jas. Martin, Col. Dawson, Mr. L. Graham, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Peters, Rev. Boyer, Rev. Bolton, Gilbert McMasters and others.

OUT THE AVENUE.

Another large temperance meeting was held in the U. P. church, Mansfield, on Wednesday evening. The church was crowded and 111 signed the pledge, making since Monday 256 in this place. Professor Cargo, Mr. Best, Reid, Wm. Hatch, J. K. Phillips, David Thornton and others made addresses. Meetings will be held every evening during the week. In yesterday's GAZETTE it was stated that 7 had signed the pledge; it should have been 71.

In the Fifth avenue M. E. church, opposite Magee street, on Sunday evening at 7:30, a temperance meeting will be held, to be addressed by Col. Reaff and others. 500 loaves of bread will be distributed to the poor on Saturday afternoon, between the hours of one and four o'clock.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The regular overflow meetings held in this church (on Sixth avenue) nightly are largely attended. Last night Gilbert McMasters, Esq., opened by reading a portion of the Scriptures and leading in prayer, after which he delivered a most eloquent address, urging all to stand by the cause, to extend a helping hand to those who have already signed, and to use their influence in trying to get their friends to come up and sign; all had some influence and should use it in behalf of the noble cause.

Mr. Wm. McMass then followed in a powerful sheech. He pictured the miseries of drunkard life to perfection, and then showed up the life of the temperate man and compared the two lives. He ended by urging all in God's name to sign the pledge.

Mr. Johnston related his mishaps while leading the life of a drunkard. He is now happy, and is satisfied he will drink no more liquor.

Mr. Vance is happy to say that he has signed the pledge, and belongs to Murphy's army. He urged all young men to join the army.

Mr. Vogle signed the pledge. Nine years ago he would have laughed at any one who would have asked him to sign a pledge. But since that time he has often needed a pledge. He is now fighting the battles of temperance and will continue on to the end.

Mr. Henry Carter made a few brief remarks. Next to his religion he loved the temperance cause, and would work for it as long as life lasted.

Mr. Longbaugh then gave a short review of his life. He has mixed in all kinds of society, and has seen much misery from the use of drink.

Mr. Leslie, one of the Old Guard, then made a short address. He feels like a new man since he has signed the pledge. He is not ashamed now to look a man in the face.

There will be another meeting held in this church to-night when Mr. Murphy will be present if possible. Several good speakers will be present and address the meeting. All are invited.

The meeting in the Smithfield street M. E. church last evening, led by W. B. Arnold, was opened with prayer by Rev. C. W. Smith, after which addresses were made by Messrs. Cupples, Cobb, Barry, Arnold, Rev. Smith and others. Over thirty signed the pledge. There will be another meeting in the same church to-night. Marshall Swartzwelder and others will be present to address the audience.

ALLEGHENY.

A glorious meeting was held in the Union M. E. church, Fifth ward, Allegheny, last evening. The house was packed to its fullest capacity. Mr. Jesse Cornelius conducted the meeting. Rev. Chapman read a portion of scripture, and offered a prayer in behalf of the temperance cause. Among the speakers were Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Dalgauer (the German recruit) Mr. John Bradford, Mr. Shoff, and others. Quite a number of signatures were obtained.

There will be a meeting in the same church this evening. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

The large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held in the first Methodist church (Rev. Colhouer's), in Allegheny City, last evening, the pastor presiding. Eloquent and stirring addresses were delivered by Mr. Jenks, Colonel Heatherington, Dr. Durant, and Rev. Walker, from Michigan.

Over three hundred persons in this congregation have already signed the pledge, and still the good work goes on. Another grand temperance rally will be made there to-night, and be addressed by a number of "Murphy's gang."

THE WORK SPREADING.

The temperance work in Beaver county is progressing admirably. Messrs. Dunbar, Springer, Wade, Wilson, and Captain Elliott have been holding excellent meetings at Industry and Rochester, in that county. Since the 1st inst. 700 signers of the pledge have been obtained.

The Young Men's Temperance Union of Castle Shannon held a meeting last evening in Washington avenue hall, that place. After singing a few of Sankey's gospel hymns, President Bagaley opened the meeting with an appropriate address. The Rev. Wright Highee then led in prayer, and earnestly invoked a blessing on the success of the meeting.

Mr. Wm. McKee made a very forcible speech, giving some experience of his own describing the starting out in life of four young men, himself being the number, who liked social enjoyment, and being with occasional "tippling," and in a short time going so far as to get on an occasional "bender." One of the number got married while drunk, and bought a pistol and blew his brains out while sober. The other rest of his number profited by, as a pretty good temperance lecture of itself. Mr. McKee then dwelt at some length on parental influence, and ended by extending an earnest invitation to all present who had not signed Murphy's pledge to come forward and sign it, that there was money, health, self-respect and a change of society for the better for many of them.

He was followed by John Johnston, Mr. Henry Snell and Mr. Elburg. The latter stated that since he had signed the pledge two weeks ago he had established a family altar in his home, and felt a better manhood steadily growing within him. Mr. W. D. Wrighter, Jr., and Mr. Al. Williams made some remarks, which were received with much interest by their friends in the audience.

Mr. Wm. Gould then spoke, and though interrupted by some disorder in the rear of the hall, made an earnest and heartfelt speech, which was appreciated and applauded by the audience.

Announcements were made of meetings to be held on Saturday evening at Fair Haven, and on Saturday week at Castle Shannon, where help from the city is expected. There have been about one hundred signers obtained in Castle Shannon and vicinity.

OTHER PLACES.

A splendid meeting was held in the South Common M. E. church, Allegheny, on Wednesday evening. Addresses were made by Mr. Huey, Rev. Joseph Supples, George Hall, Robert McGonnigle, Maj. W. W. Tyson, Rev. D. R. Beacom and Harry Smithson. Meetings will be continued in this church every evening until further notice.

Library Hall will be occupied again on Sabbath evening. Addresses by Mr. Murphy, Col. Reaff, Dave Hall, Frank X. Burns, John Irwin and others. Tickets 25 cents each; for sale at Hale's Music store; McClarran & McKennan's drug store, R. S. Davis' book store, Harry McGregor's hat store, Allegheny, and at the box office on Sunday night.

A WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of ladies was held in the Smithfield Street M. E. Church for the purpose of organizing a woman's association to help the cause of reform. Mrs. Wm. A. Herron presided, and an address was made by Mrs. Russell, of Chicago—a lady who possesses a mind eminently cultured and practical. It was explained that the design of the association was in the direction of work among the unfortunate of human's own sex. Mrs. Russell explained how the work was done in Chicago, and gave a general idea of the incalculable good that had been accomplished by the association in the Queen City of the Lakes. It was a silent, gentle, loving ministry that moved among the objects of its solicitude, inspiring them with new hopes, opening up the pathway of a purer life, counseling them and reaching out the hand of tenderest sympathy. This was accomplished without ostentation or the slightest public notoriety, by visitation, by removal from the path of temptation, and in other ways that might be suggested by the hearts and minds of Christian womanhood. There was no publication of the work. It is not public notice, but effective work that is the aim.

Many of the ladies asked Mrs. Russell questions concerning the work and its feasibility, all of which she was able to answer from her own experience as a worker. Mr. Murphy was present a few moments by request, and gave an encouraging word in favor of any reformatory efforts in the direction named. The result of the meeting was the appointment of Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Herron and Mrs. Russell as a committee to prepare a plan of organization and present it to a meeting of ladies to be held in the same place at the same hour to-day.

NORTH AVENUE CHURCH.

The North avenue M. E. church, Allegheny, was the scene of another largely attended and spirited meeting last night. Mr. John Gorley presided, with an unaffected modesty and an earnest tact that added not a little to the success of the meeting. Brief addresses were made by the presiding officers—who told of his salvation wrought through the prayers of his mother—by Professor William Mason Evans, George Hall, Mr. Cassiday, Harry McGregor and others. An affecting and somewhat dramatic episode in the proceedings occurred just at the close of an earnest and feeling address by one of the speakers. He was a man well advanced in years, and spoke of a son whom he had been told and hoped would sign the pledge that night. He closed, in a voice husky with emotion, by saying that although his years had dimmed his natural eyesight, yet he knew that there was one in the audience whom he longed to see putting his name to the pledge, and if he could see that he would be able to say, like Simeon of old, when he held the infant Jesus on his arms, "now let me depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen the glory of the Lord." As he sat down a foot-fall was heard in the rear of the house, and in a moment, amid the clapping of hands, a young man stepped forward. He was recognized as the son referred to, and while half a dozen gathered around to bid him welcome, several others led the father forward, while his boy affixed his name to the roll. It was a pathetic tableau, which brought out many handkerchiefs,—the ladies not being alone in giving evidence that the fountain of emotion had been touched. Its effect was visible in giving fresh life to the meeting; and half a dozen others were subsequently added to the list.

There will be another meeting at the same place this evening.

BREVITIES.

····On Wednesday evening an overcoat was stolen from No. 191 Ridge avenue, Allegheny.

····A lady was struck by a sleigh on Arch street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon and severely injured.

····The new Masonic Hall, corner of Main and Butler streets, Lawrenceville, will be dedicated on the 29th inst.

····A fair and festival is in progress in the new hall on Main street, South Side. It is held by the St. James Catholic church.

····The members of the M. E. church, on Fifth avenue, near McGee street, will distribute five hundred loaves of bread tomorrow at two o'clock.

····Peter Yerkes, a carpenter residing on the South Side, while passing along the Steubenville pike fell on the ice and fractured his leg in two places.

····Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, has set aside Grant's wedding, between Ridge avenue and Rebecca street, to be used by the boys for coasting purposes.

····There was a slight fire about noon yesterday in Allegheny, in a dwelling on Beach street, between Grant and Allegheny avenue. But little damage was done.

····The fair at the Cathedral for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum has been in continuance for four weeks, and has resulted in large receipts. There are 340 orphans in the Asylum.

····The Allegheny Poor Board have decided to use the money obtained by will from Mr. Murphy and Miss Sarah McCullough, in the purchase of a new library for the City Home.

····A boy named Sarber, living at Braddocks, was seriously injured while coasting yesterday, by running into a heavy team that was passing. One of the horses trampled on young Sarber's head.

····A bill authorizing the transfer by the counties of Brooks and Ohio of the bonds, debts, liens, &c., held by those counties in the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad has been introduced in the West Virginia Legislature.

····Last evening about nine o'clock a squad of the Allegheny police under Lieut. Syllenberg made a raid on a number of young men coasting on Allegheny avenue, and captured five of them. They all gave bail for a hearing this morning.

····The South Side liquor men's relief society distributed another lot of bread to the poor at the Thirty-second ward police house, yesterday. Over fifty families were supplied, the police, as before, giving assistance in pointing out the worthy needy.

····The Howard School Board, of the Sixteenth ward, has organized by electing the following officers: President, W. J. Fennerty; Secretary, R. W. Lyon; Depositary, Dollar Savings Bank; Representative to the Central Board, W. J. Fennerty.

····Curly Harris, who was arrested in this city in 1870 for a crime committed in Philadelphia, but who escaped by jumping from a moving train, and who has since been in this city, was apprehended there a day or two ago, after having served a term of imprisonment in New York.

····Mr. A. W. Watkins, formerly a resident of this city, who recently purchased a farm near Latrobe, Westmoreland county, while engaged in turning on a grindstone was precipitated to the ground by the breaking of a limb and his neck was broken by the fall, from which death ensued instantly.

····A man named Reiber for being drunk and disorderly was arrested by Officer Heaps, at the Union Depot, Wednesday night. At the hearing yesterday he announced that he had been robbed of $400 during the night. He proved that he had money, but could not make it appear where it went to.

····A Pittsburgh juvenile who has just got home from a business trip West, says that Mr. Lawrence, travelling agent for the wholesale jewelry firm of Dodds, Hedges & Co., of New York, who visits the Pittsburgh trade, lost his trunk of samples, worth $20,000, a few days ago while on the way from Indianapolis, by some one exchanging the checks on it.

····An enterprising paper is that morning of the Smithfield street. It has just discovered that Mrs. Kelly was arrested last Thursday a week for stealing coal, her husband being worth $10,000. The trouble of waiting until the item got into the columns of Saturday's issue, and then the item might have been obviated by copying it from last Friday's GAZETTE.

····A banquet will be given this evening by McCandless Lodge No. 280, A. Y. M., at their new hall, corner of Butler and Main streets. It promises to be a most delightful affair, as extensive preparations have been made for it. A choice supper will be spread by Kinder Blair, and those who enjoy dancing will be afforded ample opportunity to indulge their taste in that direction.

····A leak in the lower compartment of the Bedford avenue reservoir was discovered yesterday forenoon, and for a time apprehensions of a break and consequent serious damage to property below were entertained. Superintendent Atkinson immediately stopped pumping into that compartment so soon as the break was discovered, and men were set to work to hunt it up on the inside and repair the damage done.

····City Superintendent Davis and the school principals of Allegheny are preparing for a change. It should be understood that neither the Chief nor his subordinates are on trial, but that their duty is to show to the committee of the Board of Control whether or not it is true that supervision in Allegheny costs more than it does in Cleveland. That is the question at issue, and not whether the Superintendent gives language or object lessons in the schools.

····About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Mrs. Emma Sarver was driving down Nunnery Hill, Allegheny, in a sleigh, her horse became frightened and ran off. At Federal lane the sleigh was upset and Mrs. Sarver was thrown out and rendered insensible by her head striking some obstacle. She was removed to the residence of James Andrews and Dr. B. B. Smith summoned, who found that she was suffering from concussion of the brain. She was afterward removed to her home, near Perrysville. Her injuries are considered of a serious nature.

····Mayor Phillips is in receipt of a lengthy communication from Prof. Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, in regard to furnishing the correct time for the city. He asks that the city authorize him to strike the correct time every three hours on the alarm bell, instead of allowing it to be struck as now is, and pay him $1,000 per annum for doing so. He says that the city of Pittsburgh is now under such a contract with him, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company also, but the receipts at present do not meet the expense of carrying out this work. If the correct time is used in Allegheny, it is not without any arrangement with the Observatory, and therefore the city is taking advantage of that institution. As the city has the benefit of the institution, and also the credit of maintaining it in its midst, it ought to add a little to the support. The communication will probably be submitted at the next meeting of the City Councils, for the consideration of that body.

PERSONAL.

····Mr. George Bingham, of this city, was elected President of the Express Men's Mutual Benefit Association at the meeting held in Baltimore yesterday.

To Whom It May Concern.

We ask the attention of our readers to a card on the first page, of Mr. John T. Natcher, who for many years has been extensively engaged in the business of a carpenter and contractor in the South Side, but who is now located at Nos. 125 and 127 First avenue, and is prepared to attend to the erection of rolling mills, foundries, factories and dwellings with expedition and promptness. He will also attend to all kinds of jobbing and repairing and will give especial attention to erecting steam and hand cranes of all sizes. Parties needing the services of a builder, will find in him a workman who is an expert in every detail of the trade, with an experience of his line, always meeting success. But if more be needed, then we do not hesitate to assure them that they will find him possessed of a careful and conscientious endeavor to satisfy the most exacting claims. Which integrity of purpose and fair dealing commend him to the attention of those who would secure the satisfactory results attending the complete and finished workmanship of a master builder.

Banking Room To Let.

The elegantly furnished and centrally located banking room, corner of Sixth avenue and Liberty street, in the Iron Bank Building, is offered for rent by Messrs. T. & J. T. McCance, 196 Liberty street. It is admirably suited for the purpose of a banking house or insurance office, having been fitted and arranged with an especial reference to this class of business. It will be let at very moderate rates.

Help for the weak, nervous, and debilitated; chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Electric Belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., 292 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

COAL FOR THE SOUTH.

Departing Tows—A Million and a Half of Bushels on the Way Down—Other Incidents of the Flood.

One of the interesting incidents of Tuesday's flood was the journey of David Woodford and Job Beden, a colored man, from the mouth of Chartiers creek, on a shanty boat, to Bellaire, Ohio. The boat broke away at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and the men on it were bidden farewell by their comrades when it was seen that they could not be gotten off. They took turn about watching during the night, and arrived at Bellaire at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning. The boat struck the right shore pier of the bridge, and swung in toward the bank. A grocer threw three loaves of bread on the boat, which the men were fortunate enough to secure. It was the first food they had tasted since early in the forenoon of the day before. Just below the bridge the boat was caught, and Woodford and Beden were taken ashore. Four men, in attempting with a skiff to board a wayward barge of Murphy, McDonald's, below Monongahela City, on Sunday evening, were upset and thrown among the floating ice. They swam in to shore, when lines were thrown out by parties on the bank, and nearly exhausted and almost drowned, they were rescued.

A fair sized coal boat belonging to Horner & Sons was sunk on Wednesday morning at their landing below Saw Mill run. The coal tipple from J. P. Smith's works was caught about a mile below in good condition. Thousands of dollars have been spent by the Stone Ferry boats alone. Capt. John Stone, who has got back from Cincinnati, says they lost ten barges and four boats there. The Jack Gumbert will soon go on Stone's dock, as at McKeesport, for repairs. One of Lynn & Woods barges has been landed safe at Evansville. The thirty-two boat bottoms and the boats reported lost by John Lynn & Sons, at Peterson's, are now known to be safe. It now seems that the Panhandle railroad bridge was not considerably damaged, the high water, ice and fragments of boats striking the timber arches where they enter the masonry of the piers and nearly cutting them off. Trains did not pass over for a time until the pioneers had crossed the bridge. Jos. Walton received a letter from Louisville yesterday announcing that his whole fleet of loaded and empty barges had been saved, but that a few of them were stove in. The upper works of the steamer Joseph Warne, belonging to Hiram Warner, which was sunk near McKeesport, are gone.

The steamer F. Wilson started for Cincinnati yesterday with a tow for O'Neill & Co., but she broke her rudder and had to transfer her charge to the Sam. Miller. The J. A. Stone and George Roberts were engaged yesterday afternoon getting the disabled boat to shore. The tow embraced four coal boats, 88,000 bushels, and two barges, 24,000 bushels. Messrs. John A. Wood & Co., will start the Nellie Speer to Louisville this morning with eight coal boats, 176,000 bushels. Yesterday they started the John A. Wood to New Orleans with ten coal boats, 220,000 bushels. The Mary Ann and the Simpson Horner left yesterday, the former for Louisville with six coal boats, 133,000 bushels, and the latter for New Orleans with seven coal boats, 154,000 bushels, and two barges, 24,000 bushels. The Lioness, with a big tow of model barges for W. H. Brown & Co., will leave this morning for St. Louis. Other tows that will leave this morning are the George Lysle, for George Hall, with five barges, 66,000 bushels, and two barges, 24,000 bushels, for Louisville; the Sam. Clark, for W. H. Brown & Co., with ten barges, 320,000 bushels, and two coal boats, 20,000 bushels, for Louisville; the Coal Valley, for Stone Bros., with ten barges, 120,000 bushels, for Cincinnati; the Coal City, with eight barges, 96,000 bushels, for Cincinnati; the Hiram Brooks, 60,000 bushels, for Louisville for Walton & Co.; the Bengal Tiger, for Walton & Co., with ten barges, 120,000 bushels, for Cincinnati.

A recapitulation of the above is as follows:

	Bushels.
Forty-eight coal boats	1,056,000
Thirty-four barges	408,000
Ten French Creeks	90,000
Two fuel boats	20,000
Total	1,574,000
For Cincinnati	352,000
For Louisville	824,000
For New Orleans	398,000
Total	1,574,000

A Foreigner's Suggestion.

The Philadelphia *North American*, in speaking of the disastrous floods here of the last few days, has this to say:. "In review of the late destruction of steam boats, coal barges and other river craft on the Ohio by the sinking of the great bridge in the Monongahela, would it not be well for capitalists who have their millions exposed to the freaks of the seasons and the rivers of the west to think about for some measures to prevent such disasters in the future? We cannot insure in but the most important points on each river exposed to the dangers of ice gorges and a severe rise. We have harbors and docks and break waters on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for the refuge and protection of vessels, and why cannot engineers lay out and establish such places of security for the steamboat traffic of the Ohio and Mississippi? To-day the loss by the flood of Sunday at Pittsburgh would pay for the construction at that point of a basin wherein might be moored in safety against all ice gorges and spring floods, the great coal and steamer fleet which every year has to run the gauntlet of the high waters of the Monongahela. The bed of that stream from the coal regions above, down to the "Smoky City," is covered with sunken wrecks to the amount of millions of dollars in value, and the most of this loss has been caused by winter ice floods. It seems to us that at Pittsburgh Wheeling, Steubenville, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other points, if deemed necessary, basins might be constructed in which during the rigors of seasons so severe as the present coal barges and other river craft boats might have safe harbor until all danger was passed. The cost of digging them out, walling them, and supplying the water necessary to resist immense masses of ice, would not be more than the reported losses of last Sunday to the river and coal interests of Pittsburgh alone. We throw out the hint in the belief that it may be found practicable. The energies and enterprise of our active and prosperous sister city have been crippled by Sunday's disasters, and her citizens should now put their wits to work to ascertain whether its recurrence cannot, by their exertions and genius, be prevented in the future."

Pittsburgh Coal at Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday publishes the following statement of Pittsburgh coal in first hands in that city:

Owners' Names.	*No. of Barges.*	*Bushels.*
J. C. Risher & Co	5	60,000
Sneathen & Wilson	3	36,000
Lyon & Co	1	12,000
J. & C. McCune	1	12 000
Simpson Horner & Sons	8	96,000
Hays Coal Company	7	84 000
Morgan & Dixon	3	36,000
Fearless Coal Co